# The New-York Times.

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## CONGRESS.

### *THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.*

LATEST ACTION ON BANKING AND CURRENCY—ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSE ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning, on motion of Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, incorporated in the bill that provides for free banking and practical redemption which they have agreed to report, a section looking more directly to the resumption of specie payments. This is really the only portion of the bill having especial bearing upon that question. The language of this amendment is as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue at the beginning of each and every month from July, 1874, $2,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable in gold two years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem expedient, not less than $10 each, in exchange and as a substitute for the same amount of United States notes now in circulation, which shall be canceled, destroyed, and not reissued, and any excess of gold in or hereafter coming to the Treasury of the United States after payment of interest upon the public debt, instead of being used to supply any deficiency in the revenue provided to meet the current expenditures of the Government, shall hereafter be retained as a reserved fund for the redemption of such notes."

Action upon this bill was speedily taken in order that the committee might have a definite proposition before the House when the financial discussion begins.

The Committee on Ways and Means have not yet been able to agree on any financial plan. At their meeting this morning the subject was again considered, but six members of the committee stated that they were as yet unwilling to commit themselves to any bill. A careful consideration of the views of members from all sections shows that the Representatives may be grouped, with respect to their financial views, into three classes: First, the extreme contractionists. They will oppose the bill of the Committee on Ways and Means legalizing the issue of the 44,000,000 legal-tender reserve, and will insist that the amount already issued shall be withdrawn as speedily as possible, and the maximum circulation declared to be $356,000,000. Second, those who are opposed to inflation, but who will vote for the bill fixing the maximum circulation of legal-tender notes at $400,000,000, and no more. While differing in their construction of the law as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any portion of the reserve, they are agreed that, at least from motives of expediency, the issue should be legalized. Those who deny such right of issue to the Secretary of the Treasury are of the opinion that the business of the country would be deranged by a contraction to the amount necessary to withdraw the portion of the $44,000,000 already issued. The third class are the inflationists. They object to the term "Inflationists," but say their sections must have more money. The smallest amount additional to the existing circulation which will satisfy their constituents is $150,000,000. They claim to have a sufficient majority in the House to secure any legislation they desire. They claim that the vote on the Wilson resolution of last Monday is a fair indication of their strength. They also insist that there is a majority of at least six in the Senate in favor of inflation.

MR. KELLEY'S CONVERTIBLE BOND BILL.

Mr. Kelley has been very unfortunate with his low-rate Convertible Bond bill. Yesterday the Committee on Banking and Currency rejected it by a vote of eight to three, and to-day the Committee on Ways and Means decided to report it unfavorably by a vote of nine to two. The two votes for it in committee were given by Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Kelley himself.

GOVERNMENT BOOK-KEEPING.

Several resolutions of significance and importance were adopted. There was a bill which seemed to aim at a general reform, or at least a change in the present system of book-keeping in the Treasury. It provides for an accurate method of keeping the Government accounts and for the preservation of the records. It is said that at present only one set of books in the Treasury are kept by the double-entry system of accounts.

IRRIGATION.

The Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate to Congress a paper upon irrigation by George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, which is said to be a paper of great value.

THE REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

The House to-day passed a bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means extending the provision of the act of March 3, 1873, which reduces the duties on imports so that cargoes on board of vessels at the time of the passage of the act shall be entitled to the same benefit as goods which had been then removed to bonded warehouses.

SUPERVISOR HAWLEY.

The recent developments with regard to Supervisor Hawley, of New-York, and the collections of the arrearsof the income tax, under contracts which it is alleged entitled the person collecting these arrears to fifty per cent. of the proceeds collected, received attention in the resolution which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to send to Congress copies of such alleged contracts.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The House finally disposed of the West Virginia contested election cases to-day by seating the persons elected at the August election, and by tabling the resolution concerning the candidates elected in October. Two hours were required to take the vote, owing to the number of dilatory motions. This has been one of the most closely-contested election cases for many years.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The House Military Committee this morning gave an audience to Gen. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, who explained the nature of the operations of his office, with especial reference to its relation to the agricultural interests of the country. There has for some time existed considerable jealousy between the officers of the Engineer Corps and the officers of the signal service, the former maintaining that the latter are seeking to elevate themselves to the dignity of an independent corps, contrary to the meaning of the original law, and it has been maintained that the signal service could be conducted with the same efficiency and less expense by the officers of the regular army in the Engineer Corps. The signal service is, however, so popular in all sections of the country that it seems improbable that any reduction in its present force will be made.

WORK ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations have finally determined to recommend a resolution providing that work on public buildings not begun shall not be commenced, and that the appropriations therefor be covered into the Treasury; also, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his own discretion, suspend work on all public buildings in process of construction. There will be much opposition to this resolution in the House. It can be considered certain that all Representatives in whose districts appropriations have been made for buildings not commenced, will be united against the resolutions. They urge that it is unfair to ask that the appropriation for such buildings be covered into the Treasury, and maintain that they should be held for the purpose for which they were originally designed, until such time as the condition of the country and of the Treasury will warrant the expenditure.

THE PROPOSED DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The opposition to the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia have managed to force the affairs of the District again prominently before Congress and the country, by the publication of various letters and the promise of bringing forward some others of the same character. It seems likely now that Congress will make another investigation of the District Government during this session, which will be the third investigation conducted against the Board of Public Works during its brief existence of three years. There is no evidence of any disposition on the part of any of the responsible officers of the District Government to avoid a thorough and searching investigation. Opposition is made from some quarters to the petitions and memorials that are presented asking for Congressional examination of the District affairs, but this opposition is traced rather to men who have attempted to prey upon the appropriations made for the District improvements, than to those who have been charged with the responsibility of the expenditures. It will be observed by those familiar with local affairs here, and acquainted with the names which appear in the correspondence published this morning, that not one of the officers of the District is connected with the charges. The friends of the District Government now, however, generally favor an investigation, and say that if the charges made can be sustained, the District officers ought not to be shielded, and that if the charges fail, it is due both to Congress and to the accused parties that the vindication should be authoritative and absolute. It the investigation proceeds there will certainly be some rich developments, and it will probably turn out that some of the same so-called Washington correspondents who have attempted to procure money from the Centennial Fund have also failed in their attempts to levy black-mail upon the Board of Public Works. The resolution of Judge Poland, offered yesterday, was designed to secure a decision, judicial in form, of the relations and duties of the General Government to the District of Columbia.

FREE GOODS TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The action of the House concerning the importation, duty free, of goods intended for the Centennial Exhibition has been misapprehended. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution providing that goods might not only be admitted free of duty, but might be afterward sold in the country without paying duties. Apparently his purpose was simply to embarrass the high tariff people from Pennsylvania. The House of course laughed at him, and refused to second the previous question. The bill prepared by the commission and introduced by Gen. Hawley, providing that goods may be admitted duty free for exhibition, but if sold in the country shall pay the duties levied on such goods at the time of importation, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and will undoubtedly pass without opposition.

## *OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.*

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENCY AND HIS SEAT BY HON. MORRISON R. WAITE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Hon. Morrison R. Waite to day resigned the Presidency of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and formally took a final leave of the same. During the morning session he occupied his accustomed position and presided over the convention, but in the afternoon did not return to the convention until 5 o'clock. Vice President Campbell presided in the meantime. Just prior to Mr. Waite's return at 5 P. M. a vote had been taken for proportional representation, resulting in a tie, and, as he returned, the convention was in the midst of a spirited contest for reconsideration. Notwithstanding the absorbing interest felt in the issue of the contest, all business was dropped as Mr. Campbell announced that Chief Justice Waite was about to make some remarks. Modestly stepping to a position where he could be distinctly heard, Mr. Waite said:

"For reasons known to you all, I am compelled to return to you the high office with which, at the organization of the convention, you honored me, and to resign my place as one of your number. Under some circumstances this could be done with a single word; but, in the midst of these surroundings you must indulge me with something more. It is now more than six months since we came together to enter upon the important work to which we had been assigned by our constituents. We were then strangers. Few of you knew me personally. I knew personally but few of you. By the partiality of a majority of those voting, I was called upon to preside over your deliberations. Without experience as a presiding officer, I relied upon your forbearance while performing its responsible duties. You were not long in discovering my lack of experience. It took me no longer to learn that all I could ask of you or the officers you had called to your assistance was to be meted out to me in full measure From comparative strangers we have become warm friends. The memories of our joint labors here will always be cherished by me as of the pleasant things of the past, and while I am now compelled to dissolve our official ties, I shall ever pray that the word may never be spoken which can dissolve the ties of personal friendship by which I feel myself to be so closely bound to you all.

The farewell was received with silence. In reply to Mr. Waite, Vice President Campbell made some complimentary remarks, followed by Hon. Samuel Hunt, who offered a resolution that a select committee of nine be appointed to express in an appropriate manner the regard of the convention for its late President. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the committee will report to-morrow. The convention then took recess to give opportunity for exchange of farewells. Mr. Waite, it is understood, will leave for Washington.

## *THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.*

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—From an interview with Gen. Stockton it is learned that the Southern Railroad will resume business the week after next. It would be difficult, he thought, from the bad reputation of the road, to get anybody to run it; that it is involved in many complications, and that it will require a good deal of time to examine into its actual condition. Under the present state of affairs, the General thinks he will have to run it himself, and is now in conversation with experienced railroad men on the subject. He wanted to run it judiciously, being satisfied that the property would be better preserved, and that the wages of the employes could be paid out of the receipts, and he was satisfied that the employes would co-operate with him.

## *SUPPOSED MURDER.*

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 27.—An inquest is being held in the case of Mrs. Caroline Potter, aged fifty-eight years, who was found in a dying condition on Saturday, near the lime kilns in this place. Appearances indicate that the deceased had been brutally beaten, causing death, but the testimony so far fails to point out the murderer.

## ALBANY.

### *THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PASSED.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The last reading of the constitutional amendments occurred in the Senate this morning, and they were finally passed without further change. But little debate was had on their passage, the Republicans deeming it unnecessary to reply to the somewhat wild and inconsistent objection made by one or two of the would-be Democratic leaders. Senator Bradley, who has been in favor of the amendments from the first, again disregarded all party prejudices and influences and voted yea on their final passage. His course in the matter is very favorably commented upon by some of the best men in the Senate.

THE NEW CITY PRISON BILL.

The Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole this morning, when the bill repealing the act for the erection of a new City Prison again came up. Mr. Spencer said that he had received a letter from Mr. Vance, one of the three Commissioners under the act, who stated that he was coming to Albany to lay before the House facts and reasons against the passage of the present bill. For his part he (Mr. Spencer) was free to say that the bill ought not to pass. Humanity and public convenience alike demanded that the old Tombs should no longer be used for its present purposes. It was admittedly unhealthy. How could it be otherwise when it was built upon a marsh? He thought, under all the circumstances, that it was only right and proper not to act hastily in the matter. No harm could result from a delay of some twenty-four hours. He would, therefore, move to commit the bill to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Waehner in reply urged that there was an urgent demand for the repeal from all sections of the locality affected. The act was one of the most outrageous ever passed. It provided that the people of New-York, without vote or consultation, shall pay unlimited sums of money for a so-called improvement that was not asked for, and was not necessary. Who asked to be heard in opposition to his bill? The people of New-York? No. Simply Mr. Vance, one of the Commissioners. It was important to remember that the Grand Jury of New-York had examined the Tombs, and reported that it was not unhealthy, and was amply sufficient for the wants of the City. Mr. Blessing, of New-York, moved as an amendment to Mr. Spencer's motion that the bill be put upon its third reading. This amendment was voted down, and Mr. Spencer's motion prevailed. Mr. Spencer states that while opposed to the present bill, and desirous of seeing a new prison erected, he is in favor of having the original act amended so as to limit the powers of the Commissioners in the matter of expenditure and in other respects.

PROTECTING NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Senator Booth introduced a bill for the protection of New-York Harbor, which provides that "It shall not be lawful to throw, or cause to be thrown, into the waters of the Port of New-York within the City and County of New-York, or at any point opposite to or adjacent to the shores of the City and County of New-York, on the Hudson River, or below Throgg's Point, on the East River, nor in the Bay, inside of Sandy Hook, any cinders or ashes from any steam-boat, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, and for such penalty the steam-boat from which such cinders or ashes were thrown, its master and owner shall be liable, and any steam-boat having any pipe or opening so constructed as to admit of putting ashes or cinders through the same into the water shall be liable to a fine of $50 for each and every day such pipe or opening shall exist, to be recoverable against the owners of such steam-boat, and such steam-boat shall also be liable therefor. It shall be lawful for either of the Commissioners of Pilots, or the agent of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots at any time in the daytime to go on board of and examine any steam-boat in the Harbor of New-York, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such pipe or opening exists on such steam-boats. The Port of New-York, wherever the same is mentioned or referred to in the act establishing regulations for the Port of New-York, or in any act relating to the waters of the said port shall be deemed and taken to include all the waters of the North River or East River adjacent to or opposite to the shores of the City and County of New-York, as the boundaries of said City and County of New-York are now fixed by law."

ANOTHER RAILROAD SCHEME.

Senator Fox this morning asked consent to introduce a bill for the incorporation of a new street railroad company in New-York City. At the same time he was careful to state that he did not vouch for the bill himself, and introduced it by request. It is said to be another bid for a share of the secret service funds of the Harlem Railroad Company, and it will undoubtedly be opposed by the Vanderbilt interest. It provides that the incorporators named in the bill shall have power to construct a railroad along the following streets: Commencing at the foot of Forty-second street, Hudson River, and running thence through and along Forty-second street, with single or double tracks, to the Fourth avenue.

THE TAX ON EMIGRANTS.

Senator Booth introduced a bill which provides for increasing the tax on emigrants from $1 50 to $2 for each person. The bill further provides that the Commissioners of Emigration are authorized to pay agents in the Counties of Albany, Oneida, Onondaga, Niagara, Erie, and Chautauqua such compensation as the said Commissioners in their discretion may think just, not exceeding $1,500 per annum, and the Commissioners of Emigration are also authorized to appoint agents in all the other counties of the State at a salary not to exceed $300 per annum.

THE ABBOTT-MADDEN CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has had under consideration the protest of E. M. Madden, who claims the seat now occupied by Frank Abbott, submitted two reports this morning. That of the majority sets forth that the law requires County Canvassers, when it shall appear to them that certain matters are omitted in statements submitted to them, or that clerical mistakes have been made, to return the same to the town inspectors of the town from which the faulty returns come. It is also their duty when there appears to be no irregularity to receive and canvass the same and to declare results. The majority therefore reported resolutions that the County Canvassers of the County of Sullivan, in rejecting the returns of the inspectors of elections in the Second Election District in the town of Fallsburg, as well as the returns of the inspectors of elections of the Second District of the town of Forrestburg, by reason whereof the certificate of election of Senator in the Tenth Senatorial District was awarded to Frank Abbott was a gross violation of the statute, a criminal disregard of their oaths, and an alarming abuse of the rights of electors, which it is the duty of all good citizens to rebuke and the Senate to correct as soon as possible; and further, that E. M. Madden is entitled to the seat now held by Frank Abbott, and that the latter be at liberty to contest the seat if he should desire. The report is signed by Senators Cole and Tobey. Senator Bradley disagreed with the report of the majority, and presented a report in favor of Senator Abbott. The preamble and resolution in his report are as follows:

*Whereas*, In the matter of contest between Edward M. Madden and Frank Abbott for the seat in the Senate for the Tenth Senate District, the said Abbott, who holds the certificate of election thereto, and now occupies such seat, offers to prove before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, to whom the said matter is referred, that he (the said sitting member) was duly elected, at the last election, Senator for that Senate District, and is therefore entitled to such certificate and seat; it is therefore

*Resolved*, That the said committee be and they are hereby directed to proceed with the hearing of such matter, receive the evidence thus offered, and report to the Senate with all convenient speed.

The case will be heard and decided in the Senate on Monday or Tuesday of next week. There appears to be no doubt that Madden will be awarded the contested seat.

THE KELSEY OUTRAGE.

Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, has introduced a bill to legalize and confirm the proceedings of the annual meeting of the town of Huntington, Long Island, held April 1, 1873, authorizing the Supervisors of said town to offer a reward for the body of Chas. G. Kelsey, and providing for the payment of the same. The bill is now with the Judiciary Committee.

THE SOUND OYSTER-BEDS.

A communication was received from the Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, asking for his opinion as to the boundary line between the States of New-York and Connecticut, and the right of the State of Connecticut to pass laws to prevent citizens of the former State fishing up to low-water mark on the Connecticut side. The Attorney General incloses the report made upon the subject last year, from which it appears that the middle of the Sound constitutes the boundary line, and that it is a violation of the Constitution of the United States for the State of Connecticut to enact any laws giving its own citizens special privileges in regard to the fisheries. Mr. Prince, of Queens, intends to move a resolution instructing the Attorney General to commence a suit for the purpose of testing the latter question.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A petition was to-day presented by Mr. Spencer, from a number of citizens of the Twenty-first Assembly District, claiming that Mr. William Haw, Jr., was really elected to represent that district at the November election, that the apparent majority for his opponent was the result of fraud, and praying that the seat be given to Mr. Haw. Affidavits accompanying the petition set forth in detail the frauds perpetrated by Genet and his agents.

THE CAPITOL COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee will be held to-morrow afternoon, to hear the testimony of any persons who have charges to prefer against the Commissioners of the new Capitol.

THE SAFEKEEPING OF LUNATICS.

The Committee on Cities of the Assembly will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Prince's bill in relation to the safekeeping of lunatics. It has been amended in committee so as to increase the number of physicians in each county who shall be authorized to grant certificates of lunacy. There is a very general sentiment in favor of the bill, and it is likely to become a law.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The hotels are crowded to-night with Democratic office-seekers, applicants for places on the canal. There are at least twenty applicants for every position, and perhaps more. The probable action of the caucus, which has been in session during the entire evening at the Delevan House, engaged in making up the slate, is being earnestly and vociferously canvassed by these patriots, anxious to serve their country. It is needless to say that the bar is doing a brisk business.

THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The New-York State Military Association holds its annual meeting here to-morrow.

THE RING SUITS.

The suit of The People against Ingersoll, in which Tweed is joined as codefendant, came up in the Court of Appeals this morning. The Attorney General, with Messrs. O'Conor and Tilden, appeared for the People, and Messrs. Fullerton and Root for the defendants. As two of the Judges had to leave town in the afternoon, and Mr. O'Conor desired ample time to present the case of the people, it was decided to postpone the hearing of the argument until the 11th prox. The following are the points upon which argument will be had: 1. Was the title to the money the subject of the controversy in the County of New-York? 2. If the money was the money of the County, can the Board of Supervisors maintain an action for the cause stated in the complaint in behalf and for the benefit of the county?

## *PANIC IN A LABOR MEETING.*

A MEETING BROKEN UP BY AN ALARM OF FIRE.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—A large meeting, at which many women were present, was held in Fall River, last night, in favor of a ten-hour law. Resolutions embodying the spirit of the gathering were adopted, one of which says: "We demand a ten-hour law of the Legislature, and pronounce any member of that body that opposes it as unfit for his place."

While the meeting was in progress some person, evidently for mischief, gave an alarm of fire, which caused a terrible scene of confusion in the audience. Several windows were broken by men attempting to jump through them. The women rushed to the platform, and for a few minutes imminent danger threatened the crowd from fright; but a strong voice called out that there was no fire, and after an emphatic appeal from the Secretary the commotion subsided.

## *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest in the lake region, and it has fallen in the districts on the Atlantic coast. It has risen west of the Mississippi River, with lower temperature and clearing weather. Cloudy weather and rain, with light to fresh southerly winds, prevail in the Southern States, and thence northward ever the lake region and the Middle and New-England States. Snow is reported from Michigan, and thence westward to Iowa.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, south-easterly to south-westerly winds will prevail, with rain and sleet.

*For the Middle States, southerly winds, veering to westerly, and rain, followed by cloudy weather and lower temperature.*

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, with light to fresh southerly winds and falling barometer during a portion of the day, and without a decided change of temperature.

For the Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, rising barometer and lower temperature, with possibly areas of rain during the night, followed by clearing weather.

For the lake region, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, followed by lower temperature, rising barometer and clearing weather in the upper lake region.

For the North-west colder and clearing weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and possibly light snow in the Mississippi Valley during the night.

Fresh to brisk northerly winds with lower temperature will probably prevail on the coast of Texas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 38°; 6 A. M., 30°; 9 A. M., 35°; 12 M., 37°; 3 P. M., 43°; 6 P. M., 43°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 M., 40°; average, 35¾°.

## *RESIGNATION OF GOV. PINCKNEY WHYTE, OF MARYLAND.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27.—Gov. Wm. Pinckney Whyte, having been elected United States Senator from the 4th of March, 1875, addressed a communication to-day to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Legislature resigning the office of Governor, to take effect on the 4th of March next.

## *THE WORKING MEN'S ASSEMBLY.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Working Men's Assembly met here to-day. President Connolly read his annual address, which presented a review of the condition of trades-unions throughout the States. On motion of Mr. Carsey, a Committee on Emigration to the West was ordered to be appointed, to supply farmers with laborers on the best terms attainable. A proposition was made by Mr. Mitchell that a bill be introduced in the Legislature to form a bureau of labor statistics. The matter was referred to a committee. Committees on various subjects to come before the Assembly were announced. There was only a small attendance of delegates. More are expected to-morrow.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

### *THE LATE COLONIAL MINISTER OF SPAIN.*

THE MARQUIS DE NOAILLES PROPOSING TO LEAVE—DINNER AT MR. FISH'S.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Spanish Minister of the Colonies under the Castelar Government, Señor Soler, arrived in town this evening. He will remain here two days, when he will leave for New-York, stopping on his way way at Baltimore. He expects to sail from New-York, on his return to Spain, on the 4th of February.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Secretary Fish will give a dinner next Thursday to the French Minister, the Marquis De Noailles, to which the members of the Diplomatic Corps are invited, in order to give an opportunity to the numerous friends of the Marquis to meet him and his family before their departure from this city next Saturday, the 31st inst. The French Minister, accompanied by his family, will go to New-York, remain there a week, and sail by the French steamer, on the 7th of February. The Marquis expects to enter upon his new duties, as Minister to Italy, in about five weeks.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

GEN. BUTLER'S RESOLUTION REGARDING THE UNLAWFUL USE OF THE FLAG.

The House Committee of the Judiciary have now under consideration the resolution introduced by Gen. Butler, instructing it to inquire and report whether, under existing laws, the courts of the United States have adequate jurisdiction and authority to prevent and punish the improper use of the flag and national character of the United States on board merchant vessels upon the high seas or in foreign ports; and, furthermore, to inquire and report if any, and if so, what additional legislation by Congress is expedient or necessary to punish persons who fraudulently obtain, or illegally use, marine documents creating vessels of the United States, and to punish officers of the Government who carelessly or corruptly issue such documents; and also to inquire and report, if any, and what legislation is needed to enable military, naval, or consular officers of this Government to seize on the high seas or in foreign ports vessels illegally assuming an American national character, and to send them within a judicial district for adjudication.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day perfected a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury, until otherwise provided by law, to make no payments out of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the purchase of sites and for the erection of public buildings by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for any of the purposes and objects, to wit: To pay for any site or extension of site the purchase of which has not been executed, or proceedings for the condemnation of which have not been completed; to pay for any work or material for the erection of any building upon which work is not already begun or contracted for; to pay for the sale or demolition of any building on any site where work has not been commenced. Until provided for by law, the Secretary shall make no contracts for the purchase of any new site, nor for material or labor on any building not actually commenced. All sums heretofore appropriated for buildings, purchase of sites, &c., which are made unavailable by this act are covered into the Treasury. The Secretary is authorized and directed to suspend work on any buildings already commenced whenever, in his judgment, such suspension can be made consistently with the public interests.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day added to a bill pending before them a clause looking to the resumption of specie payments.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Edward M. McCook, of Colorado, to be Governor of Colorado Territory; John W. Jenkins, of Virginia, to be Secretary of Colorado; T. B. Searight, to be Surveyor General of Colorado; Albert G. Colwell, of Ohio, to be Consul at Ancona. Postmasters—E. Farrington, at Newburg, N. Y.; T. C. Chittenden, at Adams, N. Y.; J. L. Stevens, at Manchester. N. H.; S. C. Kenaga, at Kankakee, Ill.; Mrs. E. M. Wilson, at The Dalles, Oregon; W. C. Carson, at Thomasville, Ga.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander John Weidman has been ordered to the Shawmut as Executive Officer; Master Francis H. Delano to the Shawmut; Pay-master Geo. R. Martin to the Shenandoah; Lieut. Fred. G. Hyde is detached from the Kansas with permission to return home; Lieut. Wm. A. Morgan from the Ohio and ordered to the Shawmut.

A WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

General Orders just issued from the War Department provide that rumors injurious to the reputation of an officer or liable to produce mischief if incorrect will not be reported by inspectors without careful investigation and definite ascertainment of facts. Whenever it becomes the duty of an inspector to investigate reports, allegations, or irregularities prejudicial to the character of a commissioned officer, he will invariably make known to that officer the nature of the accusations against him, and give him an opportunity to make in writing his own statement upon the subject, which statement will be embodied in and form part of the Inspector's report.

MEETING OF TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

The organization of Territorial Delegates, at their meeting to-day, discussed the subject of providing by general law for the incorporation of railroads in the Territories, and also discussed the subject of irrigation. The bill of Representative Page, of California, providing for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory was also considered. There seems to be a disposition to extend the principle to all the ten Territories. The meeting adjourned until Friday.

CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY—THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The Cabinet meeting was fully attended this afternoon. The subject of sending to Congress a message upon the condition of affairs in Louisiana was submitted and discussed in all its phases, and the result was that the President concluded not to transmit it to Congress to-day. It is known that he has not changed his mind concerning the illegality of the present State Government. As he did not intend to make any recommendation, but merely to state the action of the Federal authority in sustaining the decrees of the courts, it now seems doubtful whether a message on the subject will be transmitted to Congress, his Cabinet advisers not thinking that the condition of affairs in that State has so materially changed within the past year as to require any special communication, the main facts being already known to Congress and covered by a previous message. The House Committee on the Judiciary has not yet considered the Judge Durrell impeachment case, all the evidence not yet being in printed form for the information of the members. The subject will not be reached this week.

THE STORY ABOUT STARVING INDIANS.

The Indian Agent at Duluth, Minn., telegraphs to the Indian Commissioner here that he has investigated the report that the Indians were reduced to a condition of starvation at Vermillion Lake, and had eaten some of their number. The Agent telegraphs: "No Indians have been eaten. None have starved, or are likely to. The whole thing is a set-up job. I visited the camps of those who are here, and found their wigwams supplied with flour and pork purchased by themselves."

MR. KELLEY'S BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, disagreed to Judge Kelley's bill providing for a convertible bond. The subject, however, will be presented to the House.

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, applied to the President to-day, in behalf of the Grant Parish (La.) prisoners, who were arrested last Fall by the United States Marshal, and have ever since been in prison. Mr. Gordon asked that they be allowed a speedy trial, or released on bail until the courts shall be prepared to proceed with their cases. The President assured him that he would call the attention of the Attorney General to the subject. A compliance with the request is expected.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, submitted a report to the Senate to-day on the question of the advisability of printing the voluminous accounts received from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, showing in detail last year's disbursements for the Indian service. These accounts are transmitted to Congress annually under the requirements of the law of June 30, 1834. The committee say there were in 1834 only twelve Indian agencies, and now there are twelve Superintendents and seventy agents, whose condensed accounts, if published, will make a large volume, and give but little insight into the items of expenditure. Large sums are set down as having been expended for "traveling expenses," "contingent expenses," "beneficial objects," &c., without, generally speaking, any details showing how these sums have been expended. But these "copies of the accounts" have been furnished in this way by the Second Auditor for nearly forty years, and the present incumbent of that office has but followed the example set by his predecessors. It is due to him to add that the vouchers of each account, showing every item, are kept classified in his office, subject to the inspection of members of Congress or others who have a right to examine them. To publish the accounts, giving these items, the committee say, would cost a large sum for copying them, and they would fill some twenty-five or thirty good-sized volumes annually. The annual list of real or technical defaulters in the Indian service, required to be transmitted by the law of 1834, has not been furnished since the year 1865, in consequence of the demands made on the clerical force of the accounting officers of the Treasury by the work growing out of the war of the rebellion.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

General Myer, Chief of the Signal Service, was heard by the Military Committee of the House this morning. He explained at length the workings and extent of the service and its importance, particularly bearing on the agricultural interest of the country.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,652,263; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,845,000; coin, $86,586,398; including coin certificates, $45,459,100; outstanding legal tenders, $381,910,737.

## *OUR CREDIT ABROAD.*

LETTER FROM MR. BANCROFT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE—GERMAN OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister in Berlin, has addressed the following to Secretary Fish:

AMERICAN LEGATION, BERLIN, Dec. 22, 1873.

SIR: The President's Message in full reached Berlin on Friday last. That part of it which related to foreign affairs has met with the most perfect and universal approbation that I have ever known accorded to a public document. The conduct of the United States toward Spain and Cuba is acknowledged to be marked by strict respect for public law, by moderation, by mild forbearance, by dignity and firmness. There is no division of opinion on the subject in public or private circles.

The finances of the United States are here the subject of the intensest interest, owing to the very large amounts which the Germans have invested in our national and other securities. The use of paper money in the United States has led to many purely speculative undertakings, which have sought a market for their securities in this country. Between fifty and sixty separate securities—I think the exact number is fifty-eight—which sought and found a market here have failed to pay their interest as it became due. This has had an unhappy effect upon the public financial opinion. Four years ago this public believed the United States were about to return without delay to a specie payment. As a consequence public confidence in our stocks was constantly on the increase. When such marvelously large payments of our debt were made, it was taken for granted that these payments would be accompanied by a return of the Government, through all its obligations, to specie payments, according to the pledge of the first* act of the Forty-first Congress. Nations are here divided into those which have a forced paper circulation and those which have a specie basis, and the difference in the prices of the stocks of the two is amazingly great. Our six per cent. stocks were rising, and there was every reason to hope that the price would soon be far above par. The remoteness of the United States had come to be thought lightly of, and there was even a rising belief that there was a peculiar safety attending their stock, resulting from the very fact that they stood apart from and beyond the reach of convulsions in Europe. There still remains unshaken confidence in their determination and in their ability to pay their bonded debt; but the seemingly indefinite postponement of the epoch when they intend to remove the use of force in keeping their notes in circulation seriously affects financial opinion. This change manifests itself in various ways. Where purchases are made of stocks those falling due first are most sought after by those who have safety in view, and there is less disposition to engage in any new loans which the United States might be disposed to invite. You will not be surprised, therefore, when I say that the judgment of the President that we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached is responded to here with absolute unanimity, coupled further with the idea which is, indeed, involved in the President's words, that we never can attain the credit which we have a right to hope for in the financial market of the world until that specie basis is reached. The next point in our finances on which public opinion in Germany is perfectly unanimous is, in the language of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which accompanies the President's Message, that a constant increase of coin in the Treasury would, ere long, lead to the desired result. There is not one single well-wisher to the United States in these parts that does not cordially welcome and approve that suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is the absolutely unanimous opinion of all financial men. I hear it in all circles, from men of all political parties, but most earnestly expressed by those who are our truest friends, that the severest economy and an accumulation of gold in the Treasury can alone bring us back to specie payments, and they can do it and with less difficulty and less delay than are anticipated. As the country is constantly increasing in business it is the further universal belief here that the earlier the country returns to specie payment the less will the debtor class suffer.

Thus far I have given you a candid and exact statement of what is the universal financial opinion in this region. There is another suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury that there should be a gradual accumulation of gold in the banks, which meets with approbation wherever it has engaged attention. It is not every one who has turned his attention to that branch of the subject. But all who have given attention to it are of the opinion expressed by the Secretary on that point, and not as a temporary but as a permanent measure.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

## *SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The following is the Day Calendar of the General Term of the Supreme Court, for Jan. 28: Nos. 186, 189, 190½, 182, 196½, 197, 199, 200, 201, 207, 210, 212, and 215.

## *DEATH ON A RAILWAY.*

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Thomas Larkin, for ten years an employe of the Union Iron Works, while unloading a car of iron, was run over by the New-York and Erie Railway train, and instantly killed.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *DR. LIVINGSTONE.*

HIS DEATH OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Herr Brenner, the German explorer of Africa, in a letter to Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, dated Zanzibar, says Livingstone died on the 15th of August. This date differs from that of a previous report, but all doubt has been set at rest by an official dispatch received by the Government to-day from Zanzibar.

This dispatch states, circumstantially, that Dr. Livingstone died in Lobisa after crossing marshes, with the water at one time, for three hours consecutively, above his waist. The sufferings of his whole party were terrible, and ten of them died in consequence.

The members of Cameron's expedition were suffering from fever and ophthalmia, but would await the arrival of the Doctor's remains, and bring them to Ujiji. From the latter place they would be conveyed to Zanzibar, where it is expected they will arrive next month.

THE LAST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY HIS FAMILY.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—In relation to Dr. Livingstone's death, his brother, John Livingstone, who resides in Listowell, Ontario, says: "I have had no direct intelligence from the Doctor since Stanley's return. The last letter which reached friends in England from my brother was dated August, 1872, from Unyanyembe, on the eve of his leaving for the interior."

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—SPECULATION AS TO ITS CAUSES—GREAT INTEREST IN THE COMING ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The reasons which caused the Government to decide upon the dissolution of Parliament have not yet been made public, and speculation in regard thereto continues. Some persons declare that it was brought about by dissensions in the Cabinet, while others allege that Mr. Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench for not standing for re-election to Parliament after again accepting office in March last, and that this was what occasioned the dissolution.

The utmost interest is manifested throughout the Kingdom over the elections, and much activity is displayed in the preparations for them. The newspapers are filled with appeals for election. The county elections, both contested and uncontested, will occupy the first two weeks in February, and those in the boroughs the time between the 30th inst. and 7th prox. Allowing for delays in the receipt of the writs of election in distant parts of Scotland and Ireland, it is believed the general election will be completed by the 16th of February. Both parties are confident of success. Betting is now in favor of the Liberals.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CANVASS—SYMPATHY WITH GERMANY IN THE STRUGGLE WITH ULTRAMONTANISM.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Lowe, in his address to his constituents, a portion of which was telegraphed this morning, deals largely with local topics. He says increase of expenditure had always attended a Conservative Administration. Mr. Disraeli when in power never had a large surplus himself, therefore he is welcome to dispose in imagination of the accumulations of others. Progress in England is ever the result of harassing legislation; but adherence to custom would stereotype barbarism.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares it has good reason to believe that the report that Mr. Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench is unfounded.

The *Times* says: "The simple truth is, the Ministry was unable to withstand the annoyance caused by its repeated defeats since the beginning of the recess, and it determined to win the country by a bold dash and promises of reduced taxation."

A large and important meeting was held at St. James' Hall last night, the object of which was to express the sympathy of Englishmen for the German Government in its struggle with the Ultramontane party. Letters supporting the purposes of the meeting were received from the Archbishops of York and Canterbury and 237 members of Parliament, and speeches were made by Messrs. Newdegate, Peel, Chambers, and others. The meeting lasted over four hours.

MR. GLADSTONE TO SPEAK AT BLACKHEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Conservatives have nominated two candidates for Parliament for Greenwich.

Preparations have been completed for an immense mass-meeting on Blackheath at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Gladstone will deliver an address. It is expected that, if the weather is favorable, from 15,000 to 20,000 people will attend the meeting.

COLLISION ON A SCOTCH RAILWAY—SIXTEEN PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED.

GLASGOW, Jan. 27.—An accident attended with most lamentable results occurred on the railway between this city and Edinburgh this morning. While the express passenger train from Edinburgh for Glasgow was running at great speed it came in collision with another express train. Sixteen persons were instantly killed, and a number received severe injuries. Several of the coaches were demolished.

THE PULLMAN CARS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A party of prominent personages made an excursion trip yesterday from Derby to Buxton, in Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor Cars, the first put on the Great Midland Railroad of England, under its contract with the Pullman Palace Car Company. This American improvement in railway traveling was received with great enthusiasm.

### *CUBA.*

THE WORCESTER AT MATANZAS—THE SHIP-YARD FIRE.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—The United States war steamer Worcester has gone to Matanzas.

The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire last evening in Señor Zuluetas' ship-yard at Casablanca without damage to the village or shipping. The loss to Zuluetas is considerable.

### *THE SITUATION AT THE COAL MINES.*

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 27.—From reports received here to-day from the various mining points in the Schuylkill region, it is estimated that about one-third of the collieries have resumed work since the final settlement of the basis question on Saturday. The reason assigned for the small number of miners that have thus far resumed is that there are few orders to fill at this season, there being a good supply of coal, and many operators being engaged in repairing their works and machinery. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mines will not be put in operation until the 2d of February, when, it is reported, there will be a general resumption of all the collieries. There is not sufficient demand, however, to warrant their resuming up to the full producing capacity.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

*FIRST SESSION—Jan. 27.*

### SENATE.

Petitions were presented from soldiers of the late war asking for additional bounty.

By Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, a petition of a similar character.

Mr. THURMAN called attention to the fact that the signatures to petitions presented were frequently in the same handwriting. He thought that a great abuse, and that it should be discontinued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition of W. W. Corcoran, G. W. Riggs, J. D. Clagett, Marshall Brown, Wm. Gunton, A. E. Perry, and other property-holders of Washington City, praying that the investigation into the affairs of the District Government, asked for a few days since, be granted. He asked that the petition be read. It recites that grave charges have been made against the District Government in various newspapers, by reason of which the District has suffered. The petition was laid on the table.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, moved that the credentials of Hon. Wm. L. McMillan, as Senator from Louisiana, be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was agreed to.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by him a few days ago, providing for creating a commission of five persons to examine and report to Congress what legislation is required in regard to inter-State railroads to provide for cheaper transportation, for the safety and comfort of passengers, for the reform of abuses, and to promote the general efficiency of railroads in the interest of commerce and the convenience of the traveling public.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. He said the Constitution declares Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States. The Supreme Court in several decisions has defined commerce to comprehend water-course as well as traffic, passengers as well as merchandise. Commerce entirely within the limits of one State is not within the meaning of the Constitution. The power to regulate commerce must be exercised wherever the subject exists, and operate upon the subject and those engaged in its prosecution. The power to regulate and govern the whole includes the power to govern the constituent parts. Under the old Confederation each State regulated commerce for itself, and the regulations were as much against other States as foreign States. The embarrassment growing out of this was one of the chief causes of the formation of the present Government. The Supreme Court has repeatedly said the power of Congress over commerce now is what each State had under the Confederation. This power is complete in itself, and acknowledges no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. The power to regulate commerce involves power to regulate means and instrumentalities with which it is carried on. Without this it could not be executed. The courts have always so held, commerce pertains not more to water than to land, transportation is a part of commerce. From the beginning, Congress has exercised the power to regulate and control navigation in all navigable waters, except where they were wholly within the bounds of one State, and not connecting with the sea or navigable waters running into other States, and has derived it entirely from the clause of the Constitution giving power to regulate commerce, and no court or statesman ever pretended to derive it from any other source. Congress has made regulations of every kind over the construction and management of ships and steam-boats. This was upon the broad principles that the power to regulate commerce included the power to regulate the instruments of commerce. Congress has no more power over navigation than over railroads and railroad trains engaged in inter-State commerce. The power attaches to the instrument whether natural or artificial. He referred to numerous decisions in support of these positions. When the Constitution was formed all the States were on the sea-board, with water communication, and navigation was almost the only means of commerce, and Congress at once assumed control over it. Now, another means of communication of vast extent has come into use—the great system of railroads. The control of Congress over inter-State railroads should not go beyond such regulations as are for the general interest of commerce, and affect as little as possible the exercise by corporations of their powers conferred by the State, and the control by each State over the railroads within it. This power is distinct from the taxing power, and does not interfere with the right of the State to tax the property of railroad corporations or stockholders. The States have also taxed steam-boats and ships, though navigation was exclusively regulated by Congress. Railroads chartered by States are generally authorized to form consolidation or running arrangements with lines in other States, and take leases in distant States, and thus become parts of through lines. Some roads, by their leases and connections extend half way across the continent, and are under the control of small Boards of Directors in the large cities, chiefly ruled by a few leading minds who exercise more real power than Governors or Presidents. Railroad companies must accept their franchises upon condition that, if they engage in inter-State commerce, they will be subject to the power vested in Congress before any railroad charter was granted. There is as much reason and necessity for regulating commerce upon inter-State railroads as upon navigable waters. If through lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific may be regulated in one way by Ohio, in another way by Indiana, and another by Illinois, they may become the victims of unfriendly legislation, and each State, acting for its own interest, may not consider those of other States, and may legislate against them. It is likely the people of the several States, acting separately, would be less able to protect their power against the power of great corporations, which, by their wealth, blandishments and natural power in the States through which they pass, would have undue influence in controlling legislation or defeating the execution of their laws. The States acting separately cannot regulate these great lines of transportation, in which so many States are concurring. The extent and character of the power are left to the discretion of Congress, subject to the restrictions of the Constitution that they shall be of uniform character, and no advantage shall be shown to one State over another. Following the analogy of the power over navigation Congress might adopt regulations looking to the safety of passengers, regularity of trains, uniformity of operation, certainty of connections, inspections of tracks, bridges, and locomotives, and many other particulars tending to promote the safety, efficiency, and development of the railroad system and the interest and convenience of the people. The power of Congress to regulate freights and fares has never been exercised in connection with navigation, but that does not disprove its existence, for the powers of government generally lie dormant until occasion calls them forth. Cheapness, uniformity of operation, speed, convenience, and safety, all point to connected roads and through lines, and these, throughout their length should be regulated by uniform methods and laws. The power to regulate commerce includes the power to regulate the common carrier and public highway upon which it is transported. Railroad companies are common carriers, and railroads are public highways. Common carriers are required to carry for all persons and at reasonable rates. Is there doubt that the State in one case, or Congress in the other, may determine what are reasonable rates. If there be a doubt in regard to the State it must arise from the charter giving the company power to regulate freights and fares in the nature of a contract between the State and the company, which power is gravely questioned, but which he would not discuss. But such contract is not binding upon Congress, and cannot limit its power to regulate inter-State Commerce. The Constitution says no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts, but this is binding only on States, not on Congress. A State can make no contract with corporations which would restrain Congress, however binding it might be on the State. The power of a railroad company to fix rates is but the power of the State granted in its charter. Whatever franchises the State grant must be accepted, subject to the condition that if the railroad engage in inter-State commerce it is liable to regulation by Congress. A State cannot obstruct inter-State commerce by direct legislation, or exorbitant taxes on freight or passengers. What the State may not do by direct legislation, it cannot by charter or contract empower a corporation to do. If the State has uncontrolled power, directly or indirectly, to fix rates, heavy tribute may be levied upon the commerce of other States compelled to pass across its territory. It was intended by the framers of the Constitution that we should have a common country and free commerce, and that no State lying across the path of commerce should be permitted to make unjust discriminations in any form. For at least four months in the year the commerce of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, and that over the Union Pacific Railroad, passes around the southern part of Lake Michigan, in Illinois, and if that State in defiance of Congress, by direct legislation or through railroad companies, fix rates of travel and transportation across its territory, it has a vast power for the oppression of the North-western States, which is inconsistent with our form of government. Transportation is such an essential element of commerce that, if a State possesses supreme control over it, it may destroy it. This principle is recognized in the recent case of the Reading Railroad vs. Pennsylvania, where the Supreme Court decided that a tax by the State on freight taken out of or into the State was a commercial regulation and unconstitutional. Each State may regulate commerce, internal to itself, and in the absence of Congressional legislation may make regulations for commerce passing across its territory, provided it does not impose burdens on inter-State commerce, or make unjust discriminations, but all such regulations as affect inter-State commerce, however meritorious in character or intention, must yield to the legislation of Congress. It is a field of jurisdiction that States may occupy in the absence of Congressional legislation, subject to the conditions just named. Railroad companies have power to fix rates for freight and passengers in the absence of restraining legislation by the State or Congress, except so far as modified by the principle of the common law that common carriers must transport for reasonable rates.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate proceed with the discussion on the finance resolution, but as Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, was not ready to speak to-day the subject went over till to-morrow.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the calendar, the first bill being that introduced by Mr. Sumner, the first day of the session, supplementary to the act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was not ready to do so to-day.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said there was a very good reason why this bill should not be referred to that committee. It had twice been before the committee and there was no necessity of again sending it there. The Senate had acted on the bill as a Committee of the Whole. He could see nothing in the motion to refer it, but a mode of opposition, in imposing time, impediment and delay.

After debate, Mr. SUMNER said he consented to the reference.

Mr. MORTON said he thought it time that a Civil Rights bill should be passed, and he hoped its passage would not be delayed. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) was himself responsible that this bill was not perfected now and before the Senate to be acted upon. Had he consented to the reference on the first day of the session, it would have been before the Senate now for action. It was only in cases of pressing emergency that bills were acted upon without being referred to a committee. The Senator had no one to blame but himself.

Mr. SUMNER said he intended to say no more, but his friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) came forward to throw a little blame on him. He said it was only in cases of pressure or emergency that bills were acted on without reference. Was not this a case of emergency? The bill had been before the Senate four years, during which time portions of our fellow-citizens, counted by millions, had been exposed to indignity. Had the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) come to his assistance on the first day of the session, the bill would have been hastened on its way, and the people, long insulted, would now be raised to equality.

Mr. SAULSBURY (of Delaware) said: While he had no objections to the reference of the bill, he had objection to every provision in it, and would vote against all when the bill came up. He had listened to this debate, but had not heard a single voice raised for the suffering race to which he belonged—not a word in defense of the down-trodden white race. He was not opposed to the colored people having the rights which legitimately belonged to them, but why so much time of the Senate taken up in discussion about the colored man and nothing about the white people? In New-England, in the State to which the gentleman himself (Mr. Sumner) belonged, there was much suffering. He protested against all this, especially when he knew the colored people were respected in their rights.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I wish the gentleman would state what rights white men in New-England are denied.

Mr. SAULSBURY—In some of the New-England States white men are not allowed to vote, as I understand.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Certainly; but—

Mr. SAULSBURY—Yet you force the right of every negro to vote.

Mr. EDMUNDS—The Senator is as much mistaken as can be. The act of 1870 declares every man, be he white or black, shall be allowed to vote. The laws of New-England declare the same thing, and punish officers who deprive men of their right to vote; but all persons over twenty-one years of age, and who had not been in State Prison, could vote. His friend had gone too far in saying that white men were deprived of their rights in New-England.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked if, in the State which the gentleman (Mr. Edmunds) represented, it was not true that hundreds and thousands of people were living on the pitiful allowance doled out to them by the rich manufacturers.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I say no to that. It is true we have a good many white men in New-England who are living by charity, but the cause that they have no money is with themselves. It is their own fault. Every white man in New-England has an equal right to the school, the church, the cemetery, the polls, ballot, and jury-box, just the same as everywhere else. Colored men did not enjoy their rights everywhere, as the gentleman stated, as churches and school-houses had been pulled down in some sections of the country simply because they belonged to colored people.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Will the gentleman specify where churches and schools have been pulled down?

Mr. EDMUNDS said there were reports here and in the other House showing such a state of affairs. He had not brought them with him, and the gentleman must excuse him from answering.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The French Spoliation bill, reported favorably by Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, is the one introduced by Mr. Sumner on the first day of the session. It provides for an adjustment by a board of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, who shall report to Congress on the validity and amount of all claims presented within three years from the time of their first meeting, and the awards so made shall be paid pro rata to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, whenever Congress shall make an appropriation therefor. No claims, however, are to be admitted which did not accrue prior to July 31, 1801. The bill specifically excludes all claims embraced in the treaty with France of April, 1803, and all such as were allowed in whole or in part under the treaty of February, 1819, with Spain, and the treaty of July, 1831, with France.

MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

The joint resolution on the proposition for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of the President by a direct vote of the people, and abolishing the office of Vice President, introduced by Mr. Sumner on the first day of the session, was the next on the calendar.

Mr. SUMNER said that he believed that the President of the United States should be elected by the people direct, without the intervention of the Electoral College.

Mr. MORTON said that the Committee on Privileges and Elections had the subject under consideration, and would report soon.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

MISS ANTHONY'S FINE.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to enable Susan B. Anthony to pay the fine imposed on her by the District Court of the Northern District of New-York. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that on Thursday he would ask the Senate to take up the Bankruptcy bill.

NATIONAL BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

The bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation was then taken up.

Mr. MORTON offered, as an additional section, his bill authorizing national banks that have reduced their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon retiring their own circulating notes, and depositing lawful money of the United States in the proportion provided by law.

Mr. THURMAN said he was opposed to the passage of the bill. He did not think it in the power of Congress to charter banks in this way without limitation.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the first ten lines of the bill, which authorize the organization of banks without circulation, upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States $10,000 in registered bonds, so that the bill would only authorize national banks already organized, without circulation, to withdraw their bonds in excess of $10,000, and also national banks to withdraw their bonds on deposit as security for their circulating notes in amounts of $10,000 upon returning to the Controller of the Currency lawful money, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for the redemption of an amount of circulating notes of such banks, equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

After some discussion, a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Bayard, and the fact was developed that no quorum was present. The Senate then, at 4:10, adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POST-ROUTES.

Mr. STOWELL, of Virginia, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Post-route bill, which were concurred in.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED BEFORE JULY, 1872.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill allowing merchandise in a United States port on the 31st of July, 1872, to pay the duty to which it was liable on that day, even though not in public store or bonded warehouse the next day. After explanation, the bill was passed.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill in relation to the lines of telegraph connecting the Capitol with the various departments of the Government.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 113 to 119, and the bill was then passed.

COURSES OF STEAMERS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of securing, by international law, or stringent regulations, the prescribing of ocean courses for inward and outward bound steam vessels in crossing the North Atlantic or other fog latitudes. Adopted.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election cases. At the close of the debate the House proceeded to vote on the various resolutions. Those of the majority of the Committee on Elections, reported by Mr. Smith, of New-York, were that John J. Davis and J. M. Hogan, chosen at the August election, were not duly elected, and that Benjamin Wilson and B. F. Martin, chosen at the October election, were duly elected. The resolutions of the minority, reported by Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, took the opposite ground, and was supported by the Republican side of the House, those of the majority of the committee being supported by the Democrats. The result of the voting was that Messrs. Davis and Hogan were declared entitled to the seats, and were accordingly sworn in.

The only deviations from strict partisanship in the vote in reference to Mr. Davis were that two Democrats, Mr. Magee, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, voted with the majority of the House, and that seven Republicans—Messrs. Banning, of Ohio; Bradley, of Michigan; Poland, of Vermont; Smith, of New-York; Thomas, of North Carolina; Williams, of Michigan, and Woodford, of New-York—voted with the minority. In the vote in reference to Mr. Hogan, several other Representatives, including Messrs. Kellogg, of Connecticut; Mellish, of New-York; Coburn, of Indiana; Hawley, of Connecticut, and Willard, of Vermont, voted with the minority.

The time occupied in the voting was over two hours, so that it was 6 o'clock when the House adjourned.

## *CAPTURE OF A CITY ARMORY.*

NATIONAL GUARD TROUBLES—MUTINOUS OFFICERS ARRESTED AND A REGIMENT DISARMED.

Yesterday, by order of Major Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, National Guard of this State, the Ninety-sixth Regiment, which had, as alleged, taken unlawful possession of the armory over Centre Market, were formally ejected from the premises, and the armory was made ready for occupancy by the Eleventh Regiment. It is stated that the Centre Market Armory, after being vacated by the Eighth Regiment several months ago, was partially rebuilt, under direction of the Board of Supervisors, and fitted up for occupancy by the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Vilmar. In the meantime considerable trouble occurred in the Eleventh Regiment, and, torn apart by internal dissensions, it appeared probable that the regiment would be disbanded by the military authorities. In anticipation of this action, which, however, was not carried into effect, Col. Stauff, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, applied for permission to occupy the armory. A resolution was presented to the Board of Supervisors to place the Ninety-sixth in possession of the armory, but the resolution was not acted upon. Col. Stauff, however, succeeded in obtaining the keys of the building from Supervisor Kehr, Chairman of the Committee of Armories and Drill-rooms, and, as already published in THE TIMES, the Ninety-sixth Regiment took possession of the building, despite the protest of Col. Vilmar, of the Eleventh, placed armed guards at the doors, and occupied the armory in force. This action of Col. Stauff was reported to the Board of Supervisors, and a resolution was adopted directing that the premises be at once vacated. No attention was paid to this order, and Gen. Shaler thereupon issued a peremptory order to Col. Stauff, directing him to remove his command from the Centre Market Armory, and to report within five days that the order had been complied with. Col. Stauff refused point blank to obey the orders of Gen. Shaler, and said he would sooner resign than obey the order. Col. Stauff was then placed under arrest, and a court-martial was ordered to meet on the 5th prox., to try him for disobedience of orders. The command of the regiment consequently devolved upon Lieut. Col. Hemmer, who was served with a similar order, which was also disregarded. Lieut. Col. Hemmer was then ordered under arrest, and his case was thereupon referred to the court-martial which had been formed to try the Colonel. Major Kloepel, the interpreter of the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, then took command of the regiment, and on Monday Lieut. Col. Carl Jussen served him with an order to appear before Gen. Shaler, at the head-quarters of the First Division, to receive instructions in relation to the armory. Major Kloepel promised to appear as ordered, but failed to do so, although Col. Jussen waited for him from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Major was accordingly placed under arrest for disobedience of orders, and in pursuance with an understanding with Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, Gen. Shaler issued the following order, and intrusted the execution thereof to Col. Carl Jussen. Col. Creaney, of the Ordnance Department, was directed to take possession of the arms, accoutrements, and other State property.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—1. The extraordinary conduct of the Ninety-sixth Regiment in taking unlawful possession of an armory which had by proper authority been assigned to another and the subsequent neglect and refusal of its field officers to obey the directions of the civil authorities and the orders of superior military authority, and the strong evidence of a mutinous agreement on the part of the principal officers of the regiment to resist any and all efforts of the civil and military authorities to have said armory vacated, show such a lack of subordination in that regiment as not only to destroy its usefulness as a military organization, but to make it also an unsafe body to be trusted with arms or other State property. General Head-quarters has therefore been notified of the unlawful occupancy and seizure of the armory referred to by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and the subsequent arrest of its field officers, and the Chief of Ordnance has been requested to at once take charge of, and remove for safe-keeping, all arms and other State property found in the Centre Market Armory, now in possession of the Ninety-sixth Regiment.

2. All orders heretofore issued from Brigade or Regimental Head-quarters for meetings of the Ninety-sixth Regiment for drill or other purposes are hereby countermanded, and until further orders no meetings for drill or other purposes will be held by the regiment or any part thereof.

3. Upon the removal of the State property from the Centre Market Armory, the commanding officer of the Eleventh Regiment will immediately take possession of said armory, and occupy the same for the use and purposes of said Eleventh Regiment, as authorized by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, passed Aug. 5, 1873, and as recently notified to these head-quarters as being ready for occupancy by said Eleventh Regiment.

4. Any and all regimental and company property belonging to the Ninety-sixth Regiment found in the rooms of said armory will be carefully removed and stored in one of the rooms, subject to such disposition as may hereafter be made from these head-quarters.

5. The Division Quartermaster is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Major General Alexander Shaler.
(Signed,) J. HENRY LIEBENAU,
Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General, Division Inspector, and Acting Chief of Staff.
Official: CARL JUSSEN, Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster, and A. A. D. C.

Col. Jussen, fearing that he would not be allowed to take possession of the armory peaceably, called on Inspector Dilks, and, exhibiting a copy of Gen. Shaler's order, asked that a posse of Police be detailed to protect him in carrying out the requirement of the same. Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was notified and directed to detail a section of his force to preserve the peace. The Captain, Sergt. Polhamus, and about twenty Policemen marched to the armory, and as soon as they arrived, Col. Jussen knocked loudly at the main door for admission. After a short delay, the door was opened by the armorer, who admitted Col. Jussen, and then locked the door. The Colonel read the order directing him to take charge of the armory. Col. Creaney, who had been designated by Gen. Knox to take charge of the arms, now appeared upon the scene, and attempted to gain admission, but the armorer refused to open the door, and, by order of Col. Jussen, the door was forced open, and Col. Creaney and the Police entered. The arms were then collected, placed in boxes, and removed to the State Arsenal at Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. The regimental and company property was also collected and placed in one of the company rooms and locked up. Col. Vilmar was notified to take possession of the armory forthwith. A copy of Gen. Shaler's order was fastened to the door of the armory, as no responsible officer of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, upon whom it could be served, put in an appearance.

## *SHARKEY'S ACCOMPLICES.*

Sarah Daley, alias Mrs. "Wes." Allen, who, it will be remembered, was jointly indicted with Maggie Jourdan and Keeper Lawrence Phillips for aiding the murderer Sharkey to escape from the Tombs, was yesterday, on motion of her counsel, Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, in the Court of General Sessions, discharged on her own recognizances.

## FRANCE.

*THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ASSEMBLY—METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.*

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

"At this moment," said M. Batbie, only a few weeks ago, "Ministerial responsibility exists in all its beauty," but before the proposition came to be accepted as the expression of a fact, rather than a mere happy turn of language, the system received a mortal blow. We may now find reason for doubting that ministerial responsibility has ever existed, in fact. True, there was an appearance of it, but appearances are often deceitful, especially in political and Parliamentary combats. But whether or not the system has really honestly existed must now remain one of those numerous historical doubts which people have to resolve for themselves; and for their general guidance the one simple fact remains that, if Ministerial responsibility did exist, it succumbed in the very first skirmish. When I closed my letter of Friday the Ministry had sent in its resignation, but I expressed myself doubtfully about their ultimate retirement. Indeed, I did not believe that McMahon would consent to let the Duc De Broglie leave his cabinet. By some means the latter has obtained a very marked influence upon the President's mind. Like all men who are not mentally and morally very strong, MacMahon harps upon honesty. After the fusion project M. De Broglie came out as white as snow, while all the other Ministers were compromised. The President declared his firm belief that M. De Broglie was a "perfectly honest man." When I hear such things I feel an instinctive desire to cry: "*Citoyens! gare à vous!*" My first bad impression about Trochu was when he swore so vehemently by his honesty, by his loyalty as a Christian, a Briton, and a soldier. My only ill will to honest Henri V. is that he will keep swearing by his honesty; for while all this may be perfectly true in itself, it implies weakness, like all great oaths, and in politics it especially implies that one considers himself a great deal more virtuous than his neighbors. "*La politique! c'est l'art de transiger,*" said M. Guizot, many years ago, and a man may be a perfectly honest politician and yet compromise from day to day. Hence when a public man says that he is too honest to compromise, the inference I draw from it is that he is weak enough to be obstinate, and hence dangerous to the country, or else that he has a self-conscious feeling that his honesty is not altogether above reproach. Marshal MacMahon says that M. de Broglie is a perfectly honest man, and the Duke says that as an honest man he cannot govern the country without his famous law for appointing the Mayors in the 36,000 communes of France. But the Assembly having refused to sanction this law, how are we to escape from the dilemma? According to ordinary ideas of honesty, one would infer that M. de Broglie would retire, giving another honest man his portfolio. Perfectly honest men can be found in France who do not demand such a law as a *sine qua non*. But Prince de Broglie, (for he is a Prince as well as a Duke,) feels that his conscience has been appeased by simply sending in his resignation, which was not accepted; and besides, the vote against his bill was obtained, he thinks, by dishonest means.

THE VOTE.

About that there is a great difference of opinion, as about all things human, especially politics. When the bill came up about two hundred members were absent. Of this number 169 are said to have voted with the Government on the 24th May. But on that occasion the Legitimists voted with the Government, and on this M. De Franclieu joined with the Left in opposing the bill. At any rate, the first test was considered doubtful, and the *scrutin*, or yeas and nays, was called for. Immediately telegrams were sent to Paris recalling every absent member by express train. Then buccaneering was resorted to. "You are talking against time," cried a member of the Left to an orator on the other side, raising a shout of laughter. Then an attempt was made to put off closing the vote until the next morning. M. Buffet was about to concede this, when M. Grévy convinced him, by a sharp and pointed speech, that it was contrary to the rules of the House. An hour had passed in this way, another half hour was occupied in buccaneering, and as half an hour more must elapse before the absent members would begin to come in, the hopes of the Ministers began to wane. The *clôture* was called for, and after ten minutes' discussion M. Buffet ruled that as a mere matter of loyalty he had a right to give fifteen minutes' grace. At the end of this time the ballot had to be closed, and the Government was in the minority. As the members rushed away to catch the Paris train, they met the members so hurriedly summoned by the party whip on their way to the Chamber. If the vote had been adjourned until morning, or even for two or three hours, the Ministry would not have been defeated; but to accuse the opposition of dishonesty because a number of their adversaries were absent does not appear to me the most loyal thing in the world. To continue the history of this exceedingly curious affair, let me say that M. De Broglie ought to have retired alone, but the consultation which followed resulted in the consolidation of the Ministry. This rendered the acceptance of their resignation impossible. The country could not be left without a Cabinet, and how could Marshal MacMahon be expected to take his Ministers from the friends of M. Thiers? Only one other course was open to him, and that was to order the Ministers to resume their duties. This he did without delay, and thereby considerably disfigured the existing beauty of Ministerial responsibility.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

A moment's reflection about this situation will show that the Government is at any moment subject to such incidents. The fact has caused an alarm among the Conservatives which is indescribable. Their organs not only wildly call upon the Ministers to remain, but advocate a course which would give the country up completely to the rule of the sabre. That is one of the vices of French politics, for when cornered, men cry out for a suppression of the public liberties, for the rule of the sword, rather than give the Government up to their enemies who may have a majority in the country. This fright will be used to the advantage of the Government. A fresh vote of confidence in the Ministry is to be provoked to-day, and then a motion will be made to bring this law up again on Thursday. It should be remarked that the last vote merely adjourned the matter *sine die*, but if the Minister or the Ministry had retired that would have been the end of it. But with an overwhelming vote of confidence M. De Broglie will have his bill brought up again, and, made wiser by his experience, he will see that it comes up when he has a majority, or he will see that he has a majority when it comes up. I fear, therefore, that this bill will become a law. Moreover, the occasion will be seized for affirming the powers of the *Septennat*. All parties will be forbidden to indulge in any propaganda. The enemies of M. De Broglie will be silenced. The Bonapartist and Legitimist and Republican journals will be ordered to cease their hot political polemic, and M. De Broglie will have things sweetly and serenely to his mind until he has prepared another revolution. This is the true state of the question, subject only to the chances of M. De Broglie's overthrow. He is an ardent militant Orleanist. The Legitimists accuse him of having defeated the Comte De Chambord by having the letters published, and now that party will unite with the Republicans and Bonapartists to form a coalition against him. In case that opposition becomes too strong, the Marshal has resolved, it is said, to select his Ministers from men outside the Chamber, and not responsible directly to it, making the Duke the confidential adviser of the Government. All these measures are simply to prevent the return to power of the Thiers party, which has lately been gaining immensely in every part of the country. The Duke's strength lies mainly in this fact, as much as this may appear contrary to the ordinary fitness of things, for the opposition Conservatives hesitate to go against him when M. Thiers must reap the advantage, and they prefer to enter a protest in this fashion from time to time, and then support the Ministry while waiting on Providence for a change of issue.

LATE CRIMES.

It is probable that two more murders have been committed in the canton of Limours, Seine-et-Oise, in addition to the eight already discovered. A few nights ago a peasant came to the Mayor's house white with terror, to state that he was returning home at a late hour, when the sound of a cart coming at a furious pace made him step aside into the hedge. At the moment a cart like those used by the venders of smoked herrings passed, the horse being lashed into a run by a man in a white blouse. In the cart he saw two bodies with their throats cut, and in one thought he recognized the features of the usual huckster who passed every other day upon that route. Since then the herring dealer has not been seen upon his usual rounds, and the Police are now trying to trace his movements in the canton. And there are suspicions that this is not all. A wine-seller in Paris retired a few years ago, investing his money in country houses. For many years he has never missed his rent day. The last heard of him was that he left Paris as usual, collected his rent, started for his other houses, but was not seen by his other tenants. As no suspicion can rest upon them, it is presumed that the man was murdered by the same man, or the gang, guilty of the other crimes. There is universal terror in that section. The only strangers seen about have been a band of kettle-mending, chicken-stealing, fortune-telling Bohemians, and they have been arrested, but I doubt very much whether they are guilty. The very fact that their vagabond life makes them at once objects of suspicion, generally prevents them from committing any worse crime than a raid upon some barn-yard, and the confiscation of a fowl or two to keep the pot boiling. This has come to be regarded as a sort of prerogative, so long as only one fowl disappears from each yard; for the peasant has a mortal dread of bringing upon his household the curses of these wandering gypsies. In every hamlet wonderful tales are told of women who have felt queer after them, and of cows who refused their fodder and sickened and died. The genuine peasant never passes a gypsy camp without making the sign of the cross. Since the Parisian detectives are on the alert, and the gendarmerie *sur pied* night and day, the mystery of these murders will soon be revealed. Meantime we have only our private opinions, and mine is that the assassin will be found a rude scoundrel of the country, whose secrets are perfectly known to at least half a dozen people. There is nothing so difficult as to make a French peasant tell all he knows; for the threat of a murderer caught in the act to bring *malheur* upon him and his family seems to penetrate to the innermost recesses of his soul, and to exercise a more powerful influence upon him than the fear of being detected and treated as an accomplice.

FASHION'S DECREES.

The force of fashion can be appreciated by some figures recently published by the Post Office of Paris. Fashion demands that we should send our visiting cards to all our friends on New-Year's Day. A failure to do so is regarded as a grave *manque de convenance*. Well, 2,600,000 cartes de visite were distributed by the *facteurs* on New-Year's day, and during the week. Two millions of this number were mailed in the city, and 77,000 came from the environs. The rest were mailed in the provinces or came from abroad. I do not know the exact figure of the census at this time, but this must be, I should think, about one card for every adult person. The number of resident strangers who received cards is an offset to the poor who received none. Of course, some persons received upward of a hundred. Queen Isabella and the Princess Mathilde received about 3,000 each; Prince Napoleon over 5,000, and upward of 20,000 were sent to M. Rouher, and to *L'Ordre* for the Empress and the Prince Imperial. In addition to the latter over 5,000 names were personally registered at these two places, where books were opened for the purpose. One can imagine the jolly revenue which this brings into the postal treasury, and besides, it makes the printing trade good, and the sale of "best English Bristol board" exceedingly lively. In addition we must count in engravers and several other classes living by this special industry. It is not always that fashion places herself upon the side of utility, but when she does it is a moral duty to give her every reasonable encouragement.

A JOURNALIST AND A BISHOP.

Louis Veuillot, editor militant of the *Univers*, the Ultramontane organ in France, has been having a furious quarrel with Bishop Dupanloup. The editor, who, like Dr. Hirsch of Vienna, and other hunchbacks, seems to have an abnormal development of brain, is supposed to be one of the most vigorous writers of the French language now living. His powers of invective are surprising, and he has the wit of a *bossu*. This reminds me of a story of Marshal Luxembourg, which I may relate *en passant*. A remark was one day quoted from his enemy, who said he had lived too long, or something of the kind, to be defeated by a *bossu*. "How does he know that I am a hunchback," said Luxembourg quickly, "he has never yet seen my back." From this Prince is supposed to have arisen the saying "as witty as a *bossu*." Louis Veuillot never shows his back to the enemy. He always fights, and with an amount of skill which makes you admire him, although you do not agree with him. Very few of our writers like to tackle him in a polemic; but Mgr. Dupanloup did not hesitate to step in where ordinary journalists fear to tread, and he has gained a victory. For once Veuillot has shown his back; but unless I am mistaken in my personal conjecture he did so because ordered to do so by his Holiness the Pope. The origin of this quarrel, so edifying to the profane, was an attack in the *Univers* because the banners of the Pontifical Zouaves did not enter into a celebration of a service for the victims of the war. Monseigneur replied hotly over the signature of "† Felix." Veuillot accused the Bishop of a scandal and of culpable weakness; Mgr. D'Orleans replied by calling the editor "the dictator of insult." "This is infamy," cries Veuillot in response; "the infamy lies in your intentions," says Monseigneur. *J'en passe*, and the best of them perhaps, for a quantity of such amenities was exchanged. The prelate is an Academician, or was before he quit the Academy when M. Littré crossed the threshold, and he writes French like Massillon and Bourdaloue. Nothing can be more elegant than his prose when he is not stroked the wrong way, but when the tiger in him is aroused he uses expressions forcible enough to have startled the ancient gods. They come out like a pistol-shot, and they hit the mark. After Monseigneur's last crack a scandal was imminent, and a telegram hastily summoned the editor to Rome. There his claws were clipped. On his return he finds another "response;" but replies as meekly as a Christian that "it is not proper for a man to go on blustering all his life," but he takes a parting clip at the Bishop by saying that the latter took care to come out with his letter when his adversary was far away at Rome and hence unable to reply.

## *REV. SARAH SMILEY AND THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERIANS.*

The committee of the Brooklyn Presbytery appointed to inquire into the recent appearance of Rev. Sarah Smiley before audiences comprising both sexes in the Lafayette Avenue and Memorial Presbyterian Churches have reported that the churches in question were guilty of violating the rules of the Presbytery in permitting Rev. Sarah Smiley to preach. Disclaimers of any intention to violate the rules of the Presbytery were received from both churches. After the reading of the report the Presbytery adopted resolutions mildly censuring the offending churches. The resolution upon Dr. Cuyler's church was as follows:

*Resolved*, First, while Presbytery recognizes with pleasure the avowal by the session of the Lafayette Avenue Church of their purpose to conform to the injunctions of Presbytery, and of the General Assembly, in regard to the preaching of women, and exonerate them from any intention to violate the authority of these courts of the church, we feel constrained to say that, in our judgment, there was such a violation of these injunctions on the Wednesday evening when a woman did preach to a promiscuous assembly in that church.

The resolution upon the conduct of the session of the Memorial Church was as follows:

*Resolved*, Secondly, that the action of the session of the Memorial Church, as above recited, is worthy of the grave disapprobation of this Presbytery. But in the earnest desire to judge charitably, and trusting that what they have done was not instigated by any deliberate purpose to violate the authority of this Presbytery, and of the General Assembly, and that it will not be repeated, we do not deem it necessary to take any further action in the premises, except to exhort the Memorial Church, and all the churches under the care of this Presbytery, to avoid all such causes of offense in the future.

Rev. J. C. French, Rev. Dr. Evans, and Elder Perkins were appointed a committee to communicate the action of the Presbytery to the sessions of the Lafayette Avenue and Memorial Churches.

## *ARREST OF THE SEXTON OF TRINITY CHURCH.*

Detective Corr, of the Fourth Precinct Police of Brooklyn, yesterday went before Justice Riley and made an affidavit on information and belief, that Augustus W. Mucrer, sexton of Trinity Church in this City, had received stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. It will be remembered that the store of a jeweler named Goater, in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was broken into on the 24th inst., and about $1,200 worth of jewelry carried away. A former employe of Mr. Goater's, named McKee, was arrested, and confessed to the theft. Most of the stolen property was found in Trinity Church, where it had been left in care of the sexton by McKee. McKee was formerly a member of the church in good standing, and being an intimate friend of Mr. Mucrer's it was not for a moment suspected that the sexton knew aught of the contents of the parcel left with him by McKee. But as Mr. Goater had not recovered all of his property Detective Corr made further inquiries, which resulted in his obtaining a warrant yesterday for Mucrer's arrest. Mr. Mucrer was arrested in Trinity Church, and taken over to Brooklyn, where he gave $2,000 bail, before Justice Riley, to answer the charge preferred against him. A bundle containing a quantity of clothing, left there by McKee, was found in the church.

## *VALUE OF FOREIGN COIN.*

Under the act of March, 1873, in relation to the value of foreign coin, it was made incumbent on the Secretary of the Treasury to announce their standard value as fixed by the Director of the Mint. The notice of Secretary Richardson, though dated 20th December, was not received at the Custom-house in this City until about the 10th inst., and then it was found that some important changes had been made in the standard value of foreign coins most in use in this country. By the new rules, among many alterations of less importance, the valuation of the French franc and Italian lira is changed from 18 6-10 cents to 19 3-10 cents, of the German mark from 23 cents to 23 82-100 cents, and of the Chinese tael from $1 48 to $1 61. It will be seen that these changes affect the rates of duty on nearly all importations from France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and China, and that in many cases the difference must be a very serious matter to the importer. Much dissatisfaction is felt with the new system, and merchants complain that the delay in announcing the change has placed them in embarrassing positions. Protests have been filed, in cases affected by the new rules, on the ground that the act of March, 1873, did not specify that the changes were to affect the valuations of the coins for Custom purposes, and that the old standard is therefore still in force as regards payment to the United States Treasury.

## *ONE OF THE "FORTY THIEVES" SENT TO PRISON FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.*

The trial of William McEntee, charged with having, in company with another man, assaulted and robbed Joseph Jordan, of No. 618 West Forty-seventh street, on the 23d of December, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Judge Sutherland. Counsel for the defense having on the previous evening produced a number of witnesses to prove the prisoner's good character, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called a number of witnesses in rebuttal. John Helfener swore that McEntee bore a very bad character in the neighborhood, and stated that he had been informed that the prisoner belonged to the gang of notorious desperadoes and ruffians known as "The Forty Thieves." Police Officers Murphy, Higginbotham, and O'Connor, and a number of respectable citizens, also testified that the character of the prisoner was that of a thief and a rowdy. The prisoner was found guilty of robbery in the first degree. Assistant District Attorney Rollins stated to the court that he had received reliable information that McEntee was a member of the notorious gang of "Forty Thieves," and moved for the severest penalty in the power of the court, in order that other desperadoes of the prisoner's stamp should receive a salutary lesson. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years in State Prison, the maximum punishment for the offense being twenty years' imprisonment.

## *EXCITING CHASE DOWN BROADWAY.*

A man named J. Grove Lewall was arrested yesterday morning, by Clerk of Arrests Quincy, of the Sheriff's office, on a warrant issued by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court. Lewall was arrested on the complaint of a man named James Benson. He went to his lawyer's office, No. 167 Broadway, accompanied by Special Deputy George Jeffries. The latter waited in the corridor outside the lawyer's office. The prisoner, it appears, slipped out and leaped down fifteen steps of the stairs at one jump toward the street. The officer threw off his coat and followed him. He rushed after the fugitive, crying "Stop thief," to alarm the passers by. At the corner of Wall street and Broadway he came up with Lewall, hand-cuffed, and took him to Ludlow Street Jail, where he is now safely locked up, awaiting the required bail, and without a chance of consulting with his lawyer on that subject again.

## *YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.*

A young man of gentlemanly address named Charles Vantine was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandell at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with passing a forged check for $23 on Christian L. Oehler, tailor, of No. 1,293 Third avenue. The prisoner was committed for examination in default of $4,000 bail, it appearing that he is suspected of swindling other tradesmen in the same manner. ....The case of Mrs. Ellen Roberts, of No. 214 East Thirty-eighth street, who was charged in August last by a number of her neighbors with starving and otherwise treating in an inhuman manner the infants intrusted to her charge by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and others, was dismissed, the evidence showing that the charges were instigated by malice.

## *THE BROOKLYN EDUCATIONAL FUND.*

The dispute over the Brooklyn Educational Fund has not been settled by the mandamus directing the City Treasurer to pay the money appropriated by the joint board for that purpose to the Board of Education. When City Treasurer Cunningham called on the banks yesterday where the money is deposited, the officers of these institutions refused to give it up except on a warrant signed by the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk. As the Controller has refused to sign the necessary warrant there is another hitch, which will probably call for the intervention of another mandamus, directing the Controller to sign the warrant.

## *BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.*

In the United States District Court yesterday before Judge Shipman, two stills, a quantity of rectifying machinery, and other utensils seized in an illicit distillery at Kingston, N. Y., supposed to be the property of J. J. Cooney, were condemned by default....Peter Rourke, residing in Ninety-first street, was yesterday brought before Commissioner Davenport, and held in default of $500 bail to answer a charge of passing fifty cent counterfeit currency. When arrested $40 in good money was found on the person of the prisoner, who claims that he received the counterfeit from some of his customers in the ordinary course of trade....In the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict on the bench, Louis Zellner was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with sending an article adapted for an indecent and immoral use through the mail. The trial occupied the whole day and was not concluded at the rising of the court.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition of Henry A. Mott and others for the repeal of the act to incorporate the Mott Memorial Library of the City of New-York.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. BOOTH—To amend the laws relative to the port of New-York. The bill provides that it shall not be lawful to throw any cinders or ashes from any steam-boat, under a penalty of $50 for each offense, at any point adjacent to the shores of the City and County of New-York, on the Hudson River, or below Throgg's Point on the East River, nor in the Bay inside of Sandy Hook. The Commissioners of Pilots may, at any time in the daytime, go on board of and examine any steam-boat in the Harbor of New-York for the purpose of ascertaining whether such vessel has an opening or pipe so constructed as to carry ashes into the water below.

By Mr. PARMENTER—Regulating voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors and the prosecution of bonds given by assignees and substitutes.

By Mr. FOX—To amend the charters of the railroad companies authorized by the law passed June 24, 1873, allowing the construction of double tracks along Forty-second street, from Tenth avenue to Madison avenue; also double tracks along Thirty-fourth street to Twelfth avenue.

By Mr. FOX—For the construction of a railroad from the foot of Forty-second street, New-York, North River, along said street to Fourth avenue. John Starin, Timothy B. Eastman, James E. Fargo, Charles P. Hawley, Fred. C. Wagner, and Akin T. Thomas are named as first corporators of the proposed company.

By Mr. BOOTH—To amend the law relative to the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration in New-York City.

Mr. Booth's bill provides for changing section 13 of the law passed April 13, 1853, relative to Commissioners of Emigration, so as to read as follows: The amount for which the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel may commute for any bonds required by the seventh section of chapter 523 of the laws of 1851, shall be $2 for each passenger. Said board is also authorized to pay agents in Albany, Oneida, Onondaga, Niagara, Erie, and Chautauqua Counties, not to exceed $1,500 per annum. Said board may also appoint agents in every other county of the State at salaries of not over $300 each per annum.

The following bills were passed:

To amend chapter 74 of the laws of 1870, in reference to the records of Surrogates' Courts.

Amending the act incorporating the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children.

Article 2 of the proposed amendments to the Constitution was adopted—yeas 25.

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of article 3 were also adopted. Yeas, 27.

Mr. PARMENTER moved to recommit section 1 of article 4, with instructions to strike out. Lost—yeas 6, nays 20; and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of 21 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative.

Mr. LORD moved to recommit section 1 of article 5, with instructions to strike out.

Messrs. JOHNSON and LORD said the provision was very obnoxious to the people, and if allowed to remain it would drag down many good provisions by causing the defeat of the whole. The motion was lost—yeas 10, nays 19.

Mr. LORD moved to recommit section 5 of article 5, for the purpose of amendment by adding the name of the Controller to the Canal Board. Lost—yeas 11, nays 18.

After the sections of the article had all been read, Mr. Johnson moved to refer the entire article to the committee, with instructions to strike out. Lost—yeas 9, nays 19.

The article was then adopted—yeas 20, nays 10.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to strike out the section of the proposed article 7 relative to the disposal of canals. Lost—yeas 8, nays 17. The article was then adopted.

Mr. WELLMAN (Rep.) moved to strike out the proposed tenth section of article 8, forbidding the granting of aid for school purposes. Lost—yeas 6, nays 21.

Mr. JACOBS moved to strike out the proposed eleventh section of the same article, saying if it passed the cities of New-York and Brooklyn could not issue their bonds to complete the new bridge. He said the passage of this section would interfere with the progress of great improvements. If this amendment was adopted, the great public improvement of linking New-York and Brooklyn together with a bridge will be stopped. Lost—yeas 10, nays 19.

The resolution was then adopted.

Article 10, as amended, was read and adopted. Article 12 was also adopted—yeas 26, nays 4. Articles 15 and 16 were also adopted.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Messrs. COLE and TOBEY, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported in favor of awarding the seat of the Tenth Senatorial District to E. M. Madden, with power to Mr. Abbott, now occupying it, to contest the right of Mr. Madden to hold it.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the same committee, made a minority report directing said committee to proceed with the hearing of such matter, receiving the evidence thus offered, and report to the Senate thereon with all convenient speed.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution directing the Controller to furnish copies of the contract for legislative printing. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution directing Representatives in Congress and Senators to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill now before Congress making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia of the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. LEDWITH introduced a bill relative to embezzlement, after which the Senate adjourned.

### ASSEMBLY.

The House went into committee, and considered bills on general orders, and disposed of the following as noted:

To repeal an act authorizing the erection of a new prison in the City of New-York.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER stated that the President of the Board of Aldermen was expected in the city to make statements concerning this proposition. From his present knowledge his impression was that this bill ought not to pass. Mr. SPENCER then proceeded to speak of the necessity for a new prison, characterizing the present one as pestilential and totally unfit for its purpose. He asked that the matter be postponed, at least so that the House could have further information. He moved to report progress for that purpose, which was carried.

In the House, Mr. SPENCER moved to commit the bill for further hearing.

Mr. WAEHNER stigmatized the bill passed at the last session directing the erection of a new prison as one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in this State. The people of the City of New-York had never asked for this new prison, this unlimited, unrestricted expenditure of their money. The commissioners created by this bill to erect this prison are not accountable to anybody. They can spend the money in any way they choose. He found that when any local matter was here affecting any other locality than the City of New-York the citizens thereof have that respect shown them they are entitled to. But who is it that asks us to stop and give him a hearing? Why, it is Mr. Vance, one of the Commissioners under the bill—an interested party. It is he who asks us to stop and not repeal this outrageous law. The people of New-York City, now struggling under a debt of $30,000,000, ask the repeal of this act. Mr. Vance, one of the Commissioners interested in the unlimited expenditure of this money, asks that it not be repealed.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER replied, showing the necessity for a new building.

Mr. BLESSING moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Lost—39 to 57.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER'S motion was carried, and the bill was recommitted.

The consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole was resumed.

Authorizing attorneys and counsellors practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States to practice in the Supreme Court of this State. Ordered to a third reading.

To provide for the administration of estates of deceased persons. Ordered to a third reading.

To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Canada Railroad by reappropriating moneys for its construction. Ordered to a third reading.

To amend the act to enable resident aliens to hold and convey real estate.

Mr. MELVIN explained the object of the bill, which was simply to put heirs at law on the same footing as devisees under the will of a resident alien. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the Judges of Marine and General Sessions Courts in the City of New-York to appoint clerks. Progress reported.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

The Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the House, transmitted the opinion of Judge Cadwallader, rendered last year, to the effect that the boundary line between this State and Connecticut runs through the middle of Long Island Sound, but under the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Connecticut giving exclusive oyster fishery rights to its citizens were void, as such exclusive rights cannot be granted. Laid on the table to be printed.

THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER presented a petition of citizens of New-York asking that an investigation be had as to whether Harry W. Genet was not elected to the Assembly last fall by fraud, and William E. Haw, Jr., legally elected. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WIGHT—To authorize the formation of corporations for the erection of hotels.

By Mr. BENNETT—To repeal the act relative to the powers of the Commission of Emigration.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To incorporate the New-York Cotton Exchange.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—Making an appropriation for the Susquehanna Home; also to authorize the City of Binghamton to provide for paying the Ruloff reward.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL—To secure effective vaccination in New-York City.

By Mr. WHITBECK—Making regulations for railroad companies regarding dividends, carrying petroleum and other dangerous freight, and requiring trains to be brought to a stoppage at stations.

Providing for paving Bank street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue, with Belgian pavement.

By Mr. WOODS—Authorizing the loan of the credit of the City of New-York in aid of the construction of a steam railway underground from the Battery to Harlem.

By Mr. BEECHER—To relieve witnesses from giving security, and to provide for taking their testimony to be used on certain conditions.

By Mr. VEDDER—Extending the time for completing the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway Company to July 4, 1880.

Adjourned.

## THE CURRENCY.

### A PETITION AGAINST INFLATION.

The following petition against any further inflation of the currency is to be presented to Congress on Thursday. It will be seen that it is signed by many of our most prominent bankers, merchants, and business men generally:

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:*

Your petitioners, bankers, merchants, and citizens of the City of New-York, respectfully represent that they view with alarm the numerous propositions before Congress for increasing the volume of the currency. They believe that any additional issue of paper money, either directly by the Government, or indirectly by the national banks by authority of the Government, would be most injurious to the interests of the nation. The country is now suffering, and has been for the past twelve years, great loss and inconvenience arising from an irredeemable currency. Values of all kinds of merchandise and other property are continually fluctuating owing to the constantly-changing price of gold, and thus no certain calculations can be made in business. Speculation of all kinds is stimulated by the excessive volume of the currency, and the minds of the whole nation are demoralized and rendered unfit for the pursuits of steady industry.

Your petitioners beg leave to represent most earnestly that a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable time is imperatively required by the true interests of the nation, and they most respectfully deprecate the issue of any more currency, as such a proceeding would postpone indefinitely a return to a sound financial condition.

Your petitioners therefore pray that no more issues of paper shall take place, and that the greenbacks already issued out of the so-called reserve shall be withdrawn again as speedily as possible. In the present state of the money market the Government can obtain whatever money they require as a loan at a low rate of interest, and this, your petitioners respectfully suggest, would be a far better way of obtaining funds than by issuing irredeemable currency.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Brown Bros. & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., John J. Cisco & Co., Brinnell, Minturn & Co., Howland & Aspinwall, Havemeyers & Elder, De Castro & Downer Sugar Refining Company, J. & J. Stuart & Co., Hallgarten & Co., A. A. Low & Brothers, Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Harper & Bros., Roosevelt & Son, Wotherspoon & Co., R. R. Graves, R. R. Graves & Co., (per T. C. Pollock;) Eugene Kelly & Co., Morris Franklin, (President New-York Life Insurance Company;) C. Dorenius, (Secretary Germania Life Insurance Company;) W. M. Cole, (Secretary Brooklyn Life Insurance Company;) John E. Dewitt, (President United States Insurance Company;) Wm. Walker, (President Universal Life Insurance Company;) John H. Bewley, (Secretary Universal Life Insurance Company;) E. S. Jaffray & Co., Paton & Co., N. Sullivan & Co., Wm. Henry Smith & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., W. W. Huntington & Co., Wentworth & Co., B. H. Smith & Co., Hardt & Co., Pastor, Walkinshaw & Co., James F. White & Co., Low, Harriman & Co., J. C. Howe & Co., Wm. Turnbull & Co., Denny & Co., E. W. Holbrook & Co., Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., C. G. Gunther's Sons, Fabbri & Chauncey, Moses Taylor & Co., Peter V. King & Co., Hargous & Co., Woodruff & Robinson, William Jessop & Sons, (attorney, W. O. Woodford;) Naylor & Co., W. Oothout, (per Edward Oothout;) T. P. Coddington & Co., Nathaniel & Geo. Griswold, Howard, Sanger & Co., Seth B. Hunt, J. & W. Seligman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., W. B. Shattuck & Co., Turner Bros. & Co., Vermilye & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Morrison Herriman & Co., Bartlett, Reed & Co., W. & J. Sloane, B. L. Solomon & Sons, A. Iserson, Herriman & Co., Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Currier, Sherwood & Co., Duden, Freres & Co., Samuel McLean & Co., Townsend & Montant, Richard Iselin & Co., Charles Scott & Co., David Valentine & Co., Butler, Broome & Clapp, Adriance, Robbins & Co., William Lottimer & Co., Thomas Faye, W. B. Oakley, (Cashier National Citizens' Bank,) Faulkner, Page & Co., Rhoades & Grosvenor, E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Wm. Ewart & Son, (W. H. Ewart, attorney;) E. Naumburg, Hyde, Ayres & Co., Hazen, Whitney & Co., Hicks, Barr & Co., Carhart, Whitford & Co., Lee, Tweedy & Co., Lesher, Whitman & Co., Tefft, Griswold & Co., Henry Schneider & Son, Benedict, Hall & Co., W. A. Ransom & Co., Devlin & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., James McCreery & Co., Robert Lenox Kennedy, (President National Bank of Commerce;) Charles P. Leverich, (President Bank of New-York National Banking Association;) William L. Jenkins, (President Bank of America;) R. H. Lowry, (President National Bank of Republic;) H. W. Ford, Cashier National Bank of Republic;) John Auchincloss, Vice President, (Merchants' Bank;) Moses Taylor, (President City National Bank;) Marshall O. Roberts, John A. Stewart, (President United States Loan and Trust Company;) Shephard Knapp, (Ex-President Mechanics' Bank;) Benjamin B. Sherman, (President Mechanics' Bank;) George S. Coe, (President American Exchange National Bank;) F. S. Winston, (President Mutual Life Insurance Company;) W. M. Halsted, J. Q. Jones, (President Chemical National Bank;) G. G. Williams, (Cashier Chemical National Bank;) Wm. K. Thompson, (President Merchants' Exchange National Bank;) A. S. Apgar, (Cashier Merchants' Exchange National Bank;) Wm. K. Kitchen, (President National Park Bank;) William P. Brintnall, (President Dry Goods Bank;) D. R. Maugam, (President National Trust Company;) J. C. Cruikshank, (Secretary National Trust Company;) F. A. Palmer, (President Broadway National Bank;) J. N. Phelps, A. H. Trowbridge, (President Second National Bank;) Norman White, (President Mercantile National Bank;) Gallatin National Bank, (by A. H. Stevens, Cashier;) William H. Scott, (President Hanover National Bank;) Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, (by N. F. Palmer, President;) National Mechanics' Banking Association, (F. Chandler, President;) Phenix National Bank, (P. M. Bryson, President;) Bank of North America, (by William Dowd, President;) the Third National Bank, (by C. N. Jordan, Cashier;) National Bank of the State of New-York, (by G. N. Duer, President;) Seventh Ward National Bank, (G. Montague, President;) the Market National Bank, (R. Bayles, President;) the German American Bank, (Emil Sauer, President;) New-York National Exchange Bank, (D. B. Halstead, attorney;) Grocers' Bank, (B. E. Watson, Cashier;) Irving National Bank, (by John Castre, President;) J. Campbell, (President Pacific Bank;) C. F. Hunter, (President People's Bank;) M. J. Adrian, (President German Exchange Bank;) A. Masterton, (President Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank;) Charles Jenkins, (President East River National Bank;) James Striker, (Cashier Murray Hill Bank;) A. E. Colsen, (Cashier Sixth National Bank;) J. W. B. Dobler, (Cashier West-side Bank;) George H. Wyckoff, (Cashier New-York County Bank;) T. J. Coleman, (President Ninth Ward Bank;) Henry Kloppenburg, F. M. Harris, (President Nassau Bank;) W. H. Rogers, (Cashier Nassau Bank,) G. G. Brinckerhoff, (Cashier Butchers' and Drovers' Bank;) E. D. Brown, (President Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank;) Wm. H. Hurlbut, Gustave Schreitmiller, (Cashier Germania Bank;) Theodore H. Warren, (Cashier Manufacturers' and Merchants' National Bank;) O. D. Roberts, (Cashier Second National Bank;) Perry, Wendell, Fay & Co., F. Vietor & Achelis, W. L. Strong & Co., Pomeroy & Plummer, Edmund Yard, Edmund Yard, Jr., & Co., James S. Noyes, Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., Linder & Co., William Watson & Co., E. Unkart & Co., Townsend & Yale, George Pearce & Co., Buckley, Welling & Co., John M. Davies & Co., More, Jenkins & Co., S. R. Comstock, Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co., C. H. & F. D. Blake, S. B. Chittenden & Co., Woodward, Lawrence & Co., Marvin's Safe Co., Orange Judd Co., P. A. Dailey & Co., J. & J. W. Crossley, Smith, Sanford & Co., F. E. Douglass, J. L. B. Willard, Chase, Stewart & Co., A. De Greiff & Co., James Stokes, Whitlock & Anderson, Lord & Taylor, (per J. A. Otto, attorney;) Plumer, Brun & Somerhoff, Kiefer & Co.

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the Meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, called attention of the board to the importance of comprehensive plans of treating the malarial regions in the territory recently annexed to the City, and suggested that the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks be requested to submit to the board their plans for sewerage and drainage in these up-town districts before such plans are executed.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks be requested not to adopt plans for the drainage of the newly-annexed districts without consultation with this board.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report in relation to the mortality in this City during the past week:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 24th inst., 509 deaths were reported in this City, against 512 the previous week. No deaths by small-pox, none of typhus fever, and only six of typhoid fever were reported. The mean temperature during the week was 37.6° Fahrenheit; the maximum of warmth was 63°, the minimum was 20°, and the range 43°. Last week the death-rate was equal to 26.46 per 1,000 inhabitants yearly; the previous week it was 26.62, and in the past four weeks it has equaled 26.55 per 1,000. The death-rate in London during the four weeks ending Jan. 10 was 29 per 1,000, but in the week ending on the 10th inst. it had fallen to 24 per 1,000, and this was the rate reported for Paris in the week ending the 9th inst. Berlin and Vienna reported their death-rate in the previous week at 26 and 25 per 1,000, respectively. In the newly-annexed district of the City of New-York 26 deaths occurred during the first 24 days of the month. The fatal presence of scarlatina, small-pox, and certain forms of preventable fever in those new wards show that sanitary inspection and care will be no less important in those regions than in the compactly-built old quarters of the City.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending 24th inst.:

The number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 1,661. During the past week 49 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Inspectors for investigation and report. The Disinfecting Corps have visited 60 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 58 houses, 58 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Five cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital by the Ambulance Corps. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Jan. 24, 1874: Week ending Jan. 17—Typhoid, 9; scarlet fever, 86; measles, 23; diphtheria, 61; small-pox, 6. Week ending Jan. 24—Typhoid, 9; scarlet fever, 80; measles, 12; diphtheria, 38; small-pox, 7.

## COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Quite a number of burglars were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and on pleading guilty were sentenced by Judge Brady to various terms of imprisonment. It is significant as an evidence of the energy displayed in the office of the District Attorney that it was only on the previous day indictments had been found against them by the Grand Jury. Henry Garnett, John Williams, and Thomas Williams, were indicted for burglary in the third degree, and pleaded guilty on one indictment. A large collection of burglars' tools was found in their possession. The prisoners were men of considerable education, and the court commented [illegible] were sent to State Prison for five years. John Bly pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years. James Wallace pleaded guilty to the same charge, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Edward Murphy, nineteen years of age, put in a similar plea to the same charge, and received a like sentence. John Collins, Daniel Lewis, and Peter F. Dunn, who broke into the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and were sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months each. George W. Hartell, an employe of the company, who was jointly indicted with them, was released for having aided in the recovery of the property.

## POSTAL TOPICS.

### THE RATES OF POSTAGE TO NEW SOUTH WALES—THE OFFICIAL SCHEDULE.

Allusion has already been made in THE TIMES to the Postal Convention concluded between the Postmaster General of New South Wales and Postmaster General Creswell. The following are the essential points of the convention: "It establishes an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and New South Wales, as well as by such other means of direct mail steam-ship transportation as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries. This convention will be carried into operation on the 1st day of February, 1874, and establishes an international letter postage of twelve cents (six pence) per each single rate of half an ounce, or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which is compulsory and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other. Letters posted unpaid, or prepaid any amount less than one full single rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery. Each country is to collect its own postage only, on printed matter of all kinds, patterns and samples of merchandise, at the following rates, viz.: The United States postage on newspapers is fixed at two cents each, and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, four cents for each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof whether sent or received. The New South Wales postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, sent to or received from the United States, is the same as charged for domestic postage by the laws and regulations of that colony. Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence, in closed mails, which the New South Wales Post Office may desire to transmit, via the United States, to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America; and it is also provided that prepaid letters from foreign countries, received in and forwarded from the United States to New South Wales, shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and that letters received in New South Wales from the United States, addressed to other colonies of Australia, will be forwarded to destination subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New South Wales, and addressed to these colonies. Letters may be registered on prepayment of a registration fee of ten cents each in the United States, or of four pence in New South Wales, in addition to the ordinary postage chargeable thereon, and this fee, together with the postage, shall always be prepaid. San Francisco is the office of exchange, on the side of the United States, for all mails forwarded to or received from New South Wales under the provisions of this arrangement. The mail packets of the Colonial Line, plying between San Francisco and New South Wales, will make their departures regularly from San Francisco on every fourth Saturday, commencing on the 31st of January, 1874.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE.

Correspondence for the Sandwich Islands, New-Zealand, New South Wales, Australia, and the Fiji Islands may be forwarded to destination, via San Francisco, by the direct line of colonial mail packets, appointed to sail from San Francisco on every fourth Saturday, commencing on the 31st of January, 1874.

The rates of postage chargeable on correspondence sent by this route are as follows, viz.:

##### FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

1. On letters, six cents per each single rate of half ounce; prepayment compulsory. Letters not fully prepaid will not be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other are delivered free of all postage charges whatsoever.

2. On newspapers, one cent per each two ounces or fraction thereof; on other printed matter, four cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; these rates represent the United States postage only, and are chargeable on printed matter, whether sent or received.

##### FOR NEW-ZEALAND.

1. On letters, twelve cents per each single rate of one-half ounce or under; prepayment compulsory. Prepaid letters received in either country from the other are delivered free of all postage charges whatsoever.

2. On newspapers, two cents each; on other printed matter, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; these rates represent the United States postage only, and are chargeable on printed matter, whether sent or received.

##### FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. On letters, twelve cents per each single rate of one-half ounce or under; prepayment compulsory. Prepaid letters received in either country from the other are delivered free of all postage charges whatsoever.

2. On newspapers, two cents each; on other printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise, four cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; these rates represent the United States postage only, and are chargeable on all printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, whether sent or received.

Letters for New-Zealand and New South Wales, respectively, may be registered on prepayment of a registration fee of ten cents per letter in addition to the ordinary postage.

##### FOR ALL OTHER COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA AND THE FIJI ISLANDS.

On letters, ten cents per each single rate of one-half ounce or under; newspapers, two cents each; other printed matter, two cents per each two ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment compulsory, being the United States postage only. The same postage charges are to be collected at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received.

### A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

The Postmaster General has recommended to Congress the passage of a law providing "that any person be permitted, without additional charge, to write a form of presentation in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or on any other matter of the third class, and also that the sender of any package be permitted, without additional charge, to write his or her name and address on the outside thereof, without the word 'from' above or preceding the name, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender, and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the articles inclosed." But until Congress provides for such permission by the necessary legislation the restrictions on this point continue in force.

## CLEARING OUT THE TOMBS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Carl Kline, against whom five charges of grand larceny had been made, pleaded guilty to one indictment, and was sent to State Prison for five years....George Smith, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from John Tierney, at No. 410 East Twentieth street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years....Henry Wilson and James Murray pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years.... Owen Clarke, whose disposition seems to be of the most bellicose nature, having been already twice before the court charged with felonious assaults, was again placed at the bar, charged with assaulting John Rogers with an ax, in the shanty of the prisoner, on Thirty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The prisoner was found guilty of assault and battery, and Judge Sutherland, having been reminded by Mr. Rollins of the prisoner's previous bad character, sent him to the Penitentiary for one year....John Barrett, of No. 242 First avenue, charged with presenting a pistol at Officer Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while in the custody of that officer on the 17th of March, was found guilty of assault and battery, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months....James Johnson pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Peter Grain, colored, pleaded guilty to burglary. Three years in State Prison....John Ryan and John Williams pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Orr pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary.... Lina Miller pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month....Joseph Saunders, alias Howard, alias Russell, against whom two indictments for grand larceny had been found, pleaded guilty to one offense, and was sent to State Prison for four years....In the case of George Droskel, indicted for arson, a jury was impaneled, and the further hearing of the trial was postponed until to-day.

## SUIT TO RECOVER DRAWBACK DUTIES.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Shipman presiding, the case of David Carr, William Carr, and John Dater against the United States came up for trial. The suit is brought to recover [illegible] drawback on duties on account of shrinkage or leakage of whisky while stored in the bonded warehouses. Assistant District Attorney Smith on behalf of the Government, contended that the law did not allow the Collector to make any such drawback without the authority of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to whose department the matter should have been referred, and to whom it belongs. Mr. Townsend Dyatt, on behalf of the plaintiffs, differed from the District Attorney. Judge Shipman took the papers and reserved his decision.

## BIDS FOR CITY STOCKS.

The following is a list of proposals received by Controller Green, yesterday, for $3,821,900 "Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York:"

| Name. | Amount. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| F. A. Conkling | $20,000 | 100 |
| F. A. Conkling, President | 50,000 | 100.01 |
| East River Savings Institution | 265,000 | 100.05 |
| N. B. Hoxie | 2,000 | 100 |
| J. C. Ackerman | 3,000 | 100 |
| Youngs, Smith & Co. | 17,000 | 100.01 |
| Chas. H. Welling & Son | 50,000 | 100 |
| Vandyck & Williams | 19,000 | 101 |
| John W. Hull | 2,500 | 100 |
| Union Dime Savings Bank | 250,000 | 100 |
| Union Dime Savings Bank | 250,000 | 100.50 |
| M. Courtney | 20,000 | 100.12½ |
| Home Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn | 130,000 | 100 |
| Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution | 350,000 | 100 |
| F. A. Conkling, President | 20,000 | 100.05 |
| H. G. Lane | 5,000 | 101.25 |
| A. N. Denman | 1,000 | 100 |
| Thomas Hitchcock | 40,000 | 100.15 |
| G. J. Graber | 4,500 | 100.50 |
| Holt & Co. | 5,000 | 101.12½ |
| Hugh Curry | 10,000 | 100 |
| Wm. & John O'Brien | 22,000 | 100 |
| J. M. Shannahan | 2,000 | 100.75 |
| E. B. Cobb | 7,000 | 100 |
| M. C. Bouvier | 30,000 | 100.50 |
| Isaac C. Carpenter | 2,000 | 100 |
| C. D. P. Field & Co. | 10,000 | 100 |
| C. D. P. Field & Co. | 1,600 | 100.12½ |
| F. D. Tappan, President | 100,000 | 100.51 |
| F. D. Tappan, President | 100,000 | 101.26 |
| F. D. Tappan, President | 50,000 | 101.01 |
| F. D. Tappan, President | 100,000 | 101.1 |
| F. D. Tappan, President | 30,000 | 101.51 |
| F. D. Tappan, President | 6,000 | 101.51 |
| J. G. Delanoy | 4,000 | 100 |
| P. White | 2,000 | 100.05 |
| William Watson | 30,000 | 100.01 |
| William Watson | 25,000 | 100.51 |
| William Watson | 25,000 | 106 |
| Commercial Bank of Brooklyn | 10,000 | 100 |
| Safeguard Fire Insurance Company | 10,000 | 100.25 |
| Safeguard Fire Insurance Company | 10,000 | 100.50 |
| George K. Sistare | 821,900 | 100 |
| Ignatz Donauer | 25,000 | 100.50 |
| Albany Savings Bank | 130,000 | 100.25 |
| Merchants' National Bank | 3,821,900 | 101.27 |
| Drexel, Morgan & Co. | 10,000 | 100.62½ |
| German Savings Bank | 100,000 | 100.80 |
| German Savings Bank | 100,000 | 101 |
| German Savings Bank | 100,000 | 101.20 |
| German Savings Bank | 10,000 | 101.40 |
| German Savings Bank | 100,000 | 101.60 |
| Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn | 100,000 | 101.03 |
| Charles N. Coe | 25,000 | 100 |
| Home Insurance Company | 100,000 | 100 |
| Home Insurance Company | 50,000 | 100.50 |
| Home Insurance Company | 25,000 | 100.75 |
| Home Insurance Company | 25,000 | 101 |
| Frank Vincent | 5,000 | 100 |
| Otten & Taege | 10,000 | 100 |
| F. A. Conkling, President West-side Savings Bank | 20,000 | 100.02 |
| Putnam Company Savings Bank | 2,000 | 100 |
| D. W. Brinckerhoof | 10,000 | 100.25 |
| D. W. Brinckerhoof | 10,000 | 100.50 |
| D. W. Brinckerhoof | 10,000 | 101 |
| Catherine Oakley | 5,000 | 100.12½ |
| D. Pearson | 10,000 | 100 |
| L. Humphrey | 5,000 | 101 |
| Henry Rogers | 250,000 | 101 |
| Francis S. Smith | 10,000 | 100 |
| People's Fire Insurance Company | 20,000 | 100.12½ |
| David M. Morrison, (rescinded, see No. 69) | 100,000 | 101 |
| Brewers' and Malsters' Insurance Company | 25,000 | 100 |
| Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, &c. | 100,000 | 100 |
| William Chandler | 2,000 | 100 |
| William A. Smith & Co. | 25,000 | 100.01 |
| William A. Smith & Co. | 25,000 | 100.03 |
| Port Chester Savings Bank | 50,000 | 100 |
| Port Chester Savings Bank | 40,000 | 100.10 |
| New-York State Agricultural Society | 12,000 | 100 |
| John M. Armstrong | 10,000 | 100 |
| E. D. Randolph & Co. | 10,000 | 100 |
| A. A. Degrauw | 10,000 | 101.01 |
| A. A. Degrauw | 10,000 | 100.20 |
| F. M. Wise | 2,000 | 100 |
| F. H. Root | 25,000 | 100.25 |
| F. H. Root | 25,000 | 100.12½ |
| C. T. Crown | 20,000 | 100 |
| William O'Connor | 20,000 | 100.16 |
| William C. Gilman | 50,000 | 101.10 |
| Goshen Savings Bank | 12,000 | 100.50 |
| D. M. Morrison | 25,000 | 100.12½ |
| D. M. Morrison | 25,000 | 100.25 |
| D. M. Morrison | 25,000 | 100.37 |
| D. M. Morrison | 25,000 | 100.50 |
| Ludlow Thomas | 4,000 | 100.25 |
| Bank for Savings | 500,000 | 100 |
| Hallgarten & Co. | 3,000 | 100 |
| W. F. Heminway | 4,000 | 100 |
| B. Murray, Jr., & Co. | 4,000 | 100 |
| Albany Savings Bank | 130,000 | 100.12½ |
| Charles E. Miller | 15,000 | 100 |
| Newburg Savings Bank | 25,000 | 100 |
| W. H. Chandler | 3,000 | 100 |
| Teutonia Savings Bank | 100,000 | 100 |
| Buffalo Savings Bank | 100,000 | 100.25 |
| Buffalo Savings Bank | 100,000 | 100.12½ |
| Buffalo Savings Bank | 100,000 | 100.06¾ |
| Buffalo Savings Bank | 100,000 | 100.32 |
| Buffalo Savings Bank | 100,000 | 100.64 |
| Henry W. Allen | 10,000 | 100 |
| Jacob Schmidt and Geo. Botner, Esqs. | 5,000 | 100.16 |
| Geo. Borner | 5,000 | 100.16 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,000 | 101.01 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,000 | 101.02 |
| Geo. K. Sistare | 50,000 | 101.11 |
| Parker Handy | 100,000 | 100.26 |
| Parker Handy | 100,000 | 100.38 |
| Parker Handy | 100,000 | 100.26 |
| Geo. K. Sistare, Jr. | 100,000 | 101.51 |
| Geo. K. Sistare, Jr. | 100,000 | 101.61 |
| Geo. K. Sistare, Jr. | 60,000 | 101.76 |
| Geo. K. Sistare, Jr. | 100,000 | 101.80 |
| Geo. K. Sistare, Jr. | 100,000 | 101.90 |
| Total | $11,022,400 | |

## ALDERMAN KEHR'S COMMUNISTIC PROJECT.

Mayor Havemeyer indulged in a broad grin yesterday, when one of the Aldermen told him all about the details of Peter Kehr's plan to give a few millions out of the City Treasury to some of the manufacturing firms, so as to enable them to employ thousands of idle artisans, and hand over the products of their skill to special Municipal Commissioners, for the purpose of selling them in Europe. The Mayor expressed his astonishment at the passage of the resolution. In the afternoon Messrs. Ottendorfer, Falconer, and Kehr, the Special Committee appointed on Monday to consider and report upon the plans of the latter, held a private session in Gen. Pinckney's office. The discussion lasted over an hour. At the close the committee retired. It is said that Aldermen Ottendorfer and Falconer will present a majority report denouncing Mr. Kehr's proposition, and that Mr. Kehr will submit a minority report, reciting that the City should enter into the manufacturing business so as to give work to unemployed mechanics. It will probably be as difficult to obtain the "few millions" for such a purpose, as to decide on who should receive it.

## THE GLENHAM COMPANY BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the matter of the Glenham Company, bankrupts, in which some time since an order was granted directing Russell Dart, the President, and Edward Dart, the Secretary, to show cause why they should not turn over or assign the assets of the company to Mr. Floyd Bailey, of Orange Town, Rockland County, as Trustee for the creditors, again came up upon an application of Mr. Choate, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, for a peremptory order directing the parties above named to assign the property in question to Mr. Floyd. They having failed to put in an appearance, Judge Blatchford granted the desired order.

## HARLEM POLICE MATTERS.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Thos. Wilson was committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of attempted robbery. The prisoner, with a confederate, called at the residence of Mrs. Hannah Bristol, Third avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth street, and while Wilson engaged that lady in conversation, his companion packed up a quantity of silver-ware for removal. The thief was discovered in the act, and fled through a window, but Wilson was arrested. James Gray was held, in default of $500 bail, to answer a charge of stealing several loads of earth from a vacant lot in One Hundred and Tenth street, the property of Joseph Hernig, which he sold to contractors for thirty-five cents per load. This species of larceny has become so common in the Twelfth Ward that real estate owners have clubbed together to prosecute offenders.

## PISCICULTURE.

The Commissioners of Fisheries for this State have issued a circular to the public, in which the regulations for the sale and delivery of impregnated spawn and live fish are given. The spawn of salmon, trout, and whitefish can be transported in October, and the living fish will be delivered only to a messenger provided with suitable means of transportation. Milk cans are suggested. Young whitefish can be removed from the 1st to the 10th February, salmon and trout from the 10th to the 26th. Bass of all kinds, perch and pike are delivered at Rochester during the Winter. No private ponds can be supplied from the reservoirs of the Commissioners. Mr. Seth Green, of Rochester, N. Y., will supply further information.

## ARMORY RENT.

On motion of Elliot Sanford, Judge Davis yesterday granted an order directing Auditor Earle to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compel him to audit and allow a claim against the City for $12,375, alleged to be due to Messrs. Remsen, Brown & Davis for rent of premises in West Thirty-second street. The claim has been already approved by the Board of Supervisors.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 27.

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Western Union... 76¾ | 100 N. Western Pf..c. 72½ |
| 4500 do... 76⅞ | 300 N. J. Central... 103 |
| 2200 do... 77 | 100 do... 103¼ |
| 200 do...s3. 76⅞ | 100 do...s3. 103¾ |
| 400 do... 77 | 100 do... 104 |
| 500 do...b3. 77 | 100 do... 103⅞ |
| 100 do...c. 76⅞ | 100 do... 103¾ |
| 300 Pacific Mail... 41¼ | 100 do...b3. 104 |
| 100 do...c. 41½ | 100 St. L. & Kan. C... 31 |
| 100 do... 41½ | 500 Atlan. & Pac. Pf... 13½ |
| 300 Mich. Central... 92 | 100 do... 13⅞ |
| 100 do...s3. 92 | 800 do...b3. 14 |
| 500 Rock Island... 105¼ | 200 do... 14½ |
| 100 Erie Railway... 47½ | 100 do...b10. 14¾ |
| 400 do... 47⅞ | 400 do... 14⅞ |
| 700 do... 47¼ | 600 do...b3. 15 |
| 200 do... 47¾ | 100 St. Paul... 47¼ |
| 200 do... 47½ | 200 do... 47½ |
| 100 do... 47⅝ | 100 Pacific R. of Mo... 35 |
| 600 Union Pacific... 35⅜ | 200 do...b10. 36 |
| 200 do...c. 35¼ | 200 do...b3. 36¾ |
| 1500 do... 35⅜ | 300 do...b10. 37 |
| 1200 do...b3. 35⅜ | 100 do... 37 |
| 500 do...b10. 35½ | 100 do...s3. 36 |
| 2500 do...b3. 35½ | 300 do... 36 |
| 600 do...s3. 35⅜ | 300 do... 36⅜ |
| 900 do... 35⅜ | 900 do... 36½ |
| 200 do...s8. 35¼ | 500 do... 26⅜ |
| 600 Tol. & Wab... 54¼ | 600 do... 37 |
| 400 Ohio & Miss... 34¼ | 100 do... 37⅝ |
| 100 do... 34⅛ | 100 do... 37½ |
| 1800 Lake Shore... 82¾ | 100 do... 37⅜ |
| 3000 do... 82⅞ | 100 do... 37½ |
| 600 do...b3. 82⅞ | 300 do... 37¾ |
| 300 do...s3. 82⅞ | 100 do... 38 |
| 400 do...b3. 83 | 100 do...b3. 38 |
| 200 do... 83 | 100 do... 37½ |
| 800 do... 82⅞ | 100 do... 37 |
| 400 do...c. 82⅞ | 1200 Del., L. & W'n... 105 |
| 900 do...b3. 83 | 200 do... 105⅛ |
| 1000 do... 83 | 100 do... 105¼ |
| 500 do... 83⅛ | 100 C. C. & I. C...b3. 31¾ |
| 300 do... 83 | 400 N. Y. C. & Hud.c. 103¾ |
| 800 do...s3. 82⅞ | 600 do...c. 103⅞ |
| 40 do... 82⅝ | 900 do... 104 |
| 1700 do... 83 | 200 do... 103⅝ |
| 3800 do... 82⅞ | |

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $45,000 U.S.6s'81R...117¾ | $5,500 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N... 116½ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '64...12.116⅛ | 5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R... 113 |
| 500 U.S.5-20C.'64.116½ | 50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67...12.117⅞ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68...b. c.s3.117⅜ | 5,000 do...b3.118 |
| 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65...b.c.118 | 5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67...b. c.117½ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N... 116¾ | 26,000 U. S. 5s '81 C.113 |
| 4,000 do...12.116¾ | 5,000 do...b. c.113⅛ |
| 75,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.115¼ | |

#### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 81 | 100 L.S.&M.S.R.b. c.c. 82¾ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s new. 81 | 500 do... 82¾ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s N. S. 63½ | 100 do...b 0. 82⅞ |
| 1,000 Tenn.6sO.ex-c. 63 | 600 do... 82¾ |
| 3,000 Mo. 6s... 93½ | 700 do... 82⅞ |
| 2,000 Mo.6s H.& St. J. Is... 92 | 500 do...s3. 82¾ |
| | 2200 do... 82⅞ |
| 5,000 N. C. 6s S. T. 3d c a s... 9 | 4100 do... 82¾ |
| | 100 do...b3. 82¾ |
| 10,000 Va. 6s C... 53¼ | 1100 do... 82⅞ |
| 1,000 C.&T.Skg.Fd.101¼ | 200 do...b3. 82⅞ |
| 1,000 L. S. C...c. 96 | 200 do...c. 82⅞ |
| 2,000 U. P. R. 1st... 85¾ | 300 Mich. C. R...b. c. 92½ |
| 10,000 do... 85⅞ | 100 do... 92¾ |
| 2,000 U. P. 7s L. G.. 82 | 100 do... 92½ |
| 2,000 do... 82¼ | 200 do... 92 |
| 8,000 U. P. 10s I... 79⅞ | 100 Panama R... 116½ |
| 5,000 do...b3. 80 | 10 do... 116 |
| 3,000 Alton & T.H. 1st...b. c.100 | 100 do...b.c.116 |
| | 100 do... 116½ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 98 | 100 Ill. C. R... 101⅞ |
| 6,000 do... 98½ | 100 do.b.c.b15.101½ |
| 7,000 T. &W.1st St. L. Div...b. c. 91 | 200 Union P..b. c.s3. 35¼ |
| | 100 do...b3. 35⅜ |
| 4,000 N. Mo. 1st... 83 | 100 do... 35⅜ |
| 3,000 C. N. W. 1st.102 | 1300 do... 35¼ |
| 20,000 C. & N.W. C., C. G. Bds.s15. 85¾ | 200 do...c. 35¼ |
| 20,000 do...b. c. 85⅞ | 100 C. & N.W...b. c. 60½ |
| 1,000 D.,L.&W.1st.101½ | 100 C. & N. W. P...b. c. 72½ |
| 1,000 D.,L. &W.Ct..100½ | 100 do... 72¾ |
| 1,000 Gt.W.1st '88. 95¾ | 100 N. J. Cen...b. c. 103¾ |
| 1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st...104 | 50 do... 103⅞ |
| | 100 do... 103¼ |
| 2,000 do...b. c.104½ | 50 New-Jersey... 122 |
| 5,000 St.L.&I.M.2d. 84⅞ | 400 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 37 |
| 2,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div... 82 | 200 M., K. & T.R..b. c. 15 |
| | 100 M. & St.P..b. c.s3. 47¼ |
| 2,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 87¼ | 600 do... 47⅛ |
| 3,000 do... 87 | 200 do... 48¼ |
| 1,000 C.C.&I.C.2d. 66½ | 200 do... 47 |
| 5,000 do...b. c. 66 | 1030 do... 46¾ |
| 5,000 B.,H.&E.1st. 30½ | 400 T., W. & W..b. c. 54¼ |
| 1,000 C.F. & M.1st. 74½ | 100 do...s3. 54⅛ |
| 1,000 C. & O. 1st... 60¾ | 200 do...s3. 54 |
| 5000 do... 60½ | 400 do... 54 |
| 2,000 A. & S. 2d... 98 | 200 C. C. C. & I...b. c. 77 |
| 67 Metropolitan Bk.130 | 100 do... 77¼ |
| 13 Bank of America.150 | 200 D., L. & W. R... 105¼ |
| 113 Bank of N. Y... 120 | 50 do... 105⅛ |
| 100 Canton Co...b. c. 76 | 600 do...b. c.105¼ |
| 100 Con. Coal... 47 | 200 do... 105⅜ |
| 100 do... 47¼ | 200 do...b30.105¼ |
| 300 do... 47⅜ | 200 do...s3.105¼ |
| 300 do...s3. 47¼ | 200 do... 105¼ |
| 50 do...b. c. 47½ | 300 At. & Pa. P...b. c. 14⅞ |
| 400 do... 47 | 50 do... 14¾ |
| 200 M. L. & M. C..b. c. 9 | 100 do... 14⅞ |
| 100 S. M. C...b. c. 50 | 200 do...b3. 15 |
| 100 B. C. Land...b. c. 3¼ | 200 St. L. & Iron M... 62 |
| 200 Am. Express... 62 | 50 do... 61½ |
| 75 do... 61½ | 100 do... 61⅝ |
| 10 Adams Express... 96 | 100 do...b3. 61¾ |
| 1000 Wes. U. Tel.b. c. 76¾ | 100 do...b3. 61⅞ |
| 100 do...c. 77¾ | 100 do... 61⅞ |
| 800 do...b3. 76⅞ | 100 do...b. c. 63 |
| 2200 do... 76⅝ | 100 do...b30. 63¼ |
| 100 do...c. 76⅝ | 100 do...b30. 62½ |
| 100 P. M. S. C..b. c.c. 41⅝ | 500 do... 63 |
| 100 do...s3. 41⅝ | 200 do... 63¼ |
| 100 do...c. 41⅝ | 100 do...b3. 63 |
| 200 do... 41⅝ | 100 do...b10. 63 |
| 300 do... 41½ | 300 St.L.K.C.&N.P.b.c. 31 |
| 200 Erie Railway.b. c. 47 | 200 H. & St. J. R.b. c. 32⅛ |
| 200 do... 47⅛ | 300 H.&St.J.R.P..b. c. 41½ |
| 200 Harlem R...b. c.125 | 100 Ohio & M. R..b. c. 34¼ |
| 200 do...b3.125½ | 100 do...b3. 34¼ |
| 800 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.103¾ | 200 do... 34⅛ |
| 300 do...s3.103¾ | 100 C.,C.&I.C.R.b.c.c. 31⅝ |

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 Canton... 76½ | 400 North-western... 60¾ |
| 100 do... 76¾ | 400 N. W. Pref... 72¾ |
| 100 Consol. Coal... 47¼ | 100 N. J. Central... 103⅝ |
| 400 West. Union..b3. 76⅝ | 500 do... 103½ |
| 2000 do... 76¾ | 100 do... 103⅝ |
| 400 do...c. 76¾ | 100 St. Paul...s8. 46⅝ |
| 700 do...c. 76⅝ | 500 do... 46⅝ |
| 100 do...s3. 76⅝ | 100 do... 46¾ |
| 600 Pacific Mail... 41½ | 100 do... 46⅞ |
| 100 do...b3. 41½ | 1100 do... 47 |
| 100 do...s3. 41½ | 1200 do... 46⅞ |
| 5 American Ex... 61½ | 400 do... 46¾ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103¾ | 700 do... 46⅝ |
| 100 do...s4.103½ | 800 do... 46½ |
| 300 Erie Railway... 47 | 300 do... 46⅜ |
| 100 Mich Cen...b10. 92½ | 400 do... 46¼ |
| 100 Panama... 116¾ | 300 do... 46⅛ |
| 200 do... 117 | 1400 do... 46 |
| 100 Ill. Cen...b30.101½ | 700 do... 46¼ |
| 200 Lake Shore...c. 82⅞ | 200 do...s3. 46⅜ |
| 200 do...b3. 83 | 30 do... 46 |
| 1500 do... 83 | 100 do...c. 46⅜ |
| 1200 do...b3. 83⅛ | 100 St. Paul Pref... 71⅞ |
| 3100 do... 83⅛ | 100 do... 71¾ |
| 4100 do... 83 | 100 St. Louis & I. M.. 62½ |
| 1100 do...b3. 83 | 100 Del., L. & W..b3.105¼ |
| 200 do...s4. 82⅞ | 900 do... 105 |
| 400 do... 82⅞ | 400 do... 104⅞ |
| 100 do...s3. 82¾ | 600 do... 105 |
| 700 do... 82¾ | 400 do...b3.105 |
| 100 do...b. 82¾ | 300 do... 104¾ |
| 200 do...s3. 82⅝ | 500 Ohio & M.ss... 34 |
| 100 do... 82¾ | 200 do... 34⅛ |
| 100 Union Pac...s3. 35⅛ | 100 do...s3. 34 |
| 400 do... 35⅛ | 300 do...13. 34¼ |
| 400 do...b3. 35¼ | 2100 do... 34⅛ |
| 100 do... 35¼ | 300 C., C. & I. C... 31⅜ |
| 1600 do... 35⅛ | 100 do...b15. 31½ |
| 100 do...b2. 35⅛ | 100 At. & Pac...b60. 15 |
| 100 Tol. & Wabash... 54¼ | 100 do... 14⅞ |
| 400 do...b3. 54¼ | 200 St. Louis & K. C.. 31 |
| 500 do... 54⅛ | 100 Pac. R. of Mo...c. 36¾ |
| 100 do... 54 | 100 do... 36¾ |

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,500 U.S. 6s, R..'81.117⅝ | $5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67... 117½ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65... 117¾ | 15,000 U. S. 10-40 R..113 |
| 21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new... 116¾ | 80,000 U.S. 5s, C.,'81.113 |
| | 30,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..115¼ |

#### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup... 63 | 200 Union Mfg. Co. of Tenn...b. c. 3¼ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup... 63 | 100 Quick. Pf...b. c. 35 |
| 6,000 Union P. 1stM. 86 | 800 Pacific Mail..b. c. 41⅜ |
| 20,000 do... 85⅞ | 100 T., W. & W...b. c. 54 |
| 15,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.. 80 | 200 do... 54⅛ |
| 5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G., b. c... 82½ | 200 Harlem...b. c.125¼ |
| 3,000 T. & W. E. bs., b. c... 78 | 200 Michigan Cent... 91 |
| 10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 31 | 200 do...b. c. 91¼ |
| 10,000 do...b. c. 30¾ | 300 do... 91 |
| 5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 95½ | 200 Union Pac..b. c.c. 35⅛ |
| 2,000 St.L. & I. M. 2d. 84⅛ | 200 do...s3. 35⅛ |
| 6,000 H. & S.J. 8s, cv. 85 | 100 do...b3. 35⅛ |
| 22,000C.&N.W.c.c.g.b. 86 | 100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 60⅛ |
| 20,000 do...s15. 85¾ | 400 Chi. & R. I...b. c.105 |
| 50 Contin'l Bk...b. c. 75 | 100 M. & S. P. Pf..b. c. 72 |
| 100 Canton Co... 76 | 100 Chicago & Alton..109 |
| 100 do... 76¼ | 20 N. J. Central... 103½ |
| 100 do... 76½ | 100 do...b. c.s3.103 |
| 100 do... 76¾ | 5 do... 100 |
| 15 D. & H. Canal Co..115¾ | 10 do... 103 |
| 100 West. U. Tel..b. c. 76⅝ | 500 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 46⅜ |
| 2100 do... 76½ | 200 do...s3. 46¼ |
| 300 do...s3. 76½ | 1100 do... 46¼ |
| 600 do... 76⅝ | 200 do...s. 46⅛ |
| 200 do...s3. 76⅝ | 700 do... 46⅛ |
| 100 do...b3. 76¾ | 1000 do... 46 |
| 300 do...s3. 76¾ | 300 do...s30. 46 |
| 800 do... 76¾ | 100 do... 46¼ |
| 10 do... 77⅛ | 200 do... 46⅜ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud., b. c.s4... 103½ | 10 Del., L. & W..b. c.104⅜ |
| | 20 do... 104¾ |
| | 400 St. Louis & I. M.. 63 |
| | 100 do... 63¼ |
| 100 do...c.103½ | 300 do...b. c. 63½ |
| 200 Erie...b. c. 47 | 30 N. Y., N. H. & H., b. c.b3... 129½ |
| 100 L. S. & M. S.b. c.b3. 82¾ | 300 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 34¼ |
| 100 do...s3. 82¾ | 200 do...b3. 34⅜ |
| 200 do... 82⅞ | 200 do... 34¼ |
| 100 do...b4. 82⅞ | 200 do... 34⅛ |
| 300 do...c. 82¾ | 200 do...s3. 34¼ |
| 400 do... 82⅞ | 200 do... 24¼ |
| 100 do...b3. 83 | 200 H. & St. Jo.b.c.s3. 31¾ |
| 1600 do... 83 | 100 do... 31⅞ |
| 50 do... 82⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.b3. 31⅜ |

#### SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $20,000 10-40 Reg...112⅞ | 100 Toledo & Wabash. 54 |
| 200 Consol. Coal... 46⅞ | 100 do... 53⅞ |
| 100 Quicksilver Pf... 35 | 400 Union Pacific... 35⅛ |
| 200 Pacific Mail... 41⅜ | 300 do...s3. 35 |
| 100 do... 41¼ | 1200 do... 35 |
| 100 do...s15. 41⅜ | 200 do...b3. 35 |
| 100 do...b10. 41⅜ | 700 do... 34⅞ |
| 200 W. U. Telegraph.. 76⅞ | 100 N. J. Central... 102¾ |
| 300 do...s3. 76¾ | 100 Rock Island... 105¼ |
| 300 do... 76¾ | 200 St. Paul...s3. 45⅛ |
| 200 do... 76⅝ | 2200 do... 46 |
| 100 do... 76¾ | 2700 do... 45⅞ |
| 200 do... 76⅝ | 100 do... 45¾ |
| 100 do...b3. 76⅝ | 100 St. Paul Pf... 71¾ |
| 1300 do... 76½ | 500 Del., Lack. & W..104½ |
| 100 do...s3. 76⅜ | 400 do... 104⅝ |
| 200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103⅝ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b10. 34⅜ |
| 500 do... 103½ | 200 do...b3. 34¼ |
| 100 Erie... 46⅞ | 200 do... 34⅛ |
| 400 Michigan Central. 91 | 100 do...s3. 34⅛ |
| 100 do... 91¼ | 100 do...s3. 34 |
| 100 Lake Shore...b4. 82⅞ | 300 St. Louis & I. M.. 63½ |
| 700 do... 82⅞ | 10 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 41¾ |
| 1000 do... 82¾ | 200 C., C. & I. C...s3. 31¼ |
| 400 do...b3. 82¾ | 200 do... 31¼ |
| 100 do...s3. 82⅝ | 200 Atlantic & Pacific. 14¾ |
| 1000 do... 82⅝ | 100 do...b60. 15 |
| 2200 do... 82½ | 200 do... 14⅞ |
| 1128 do... 82⅝ | 100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 36⅝ |
| 1000 do... 82¼ | 200 St. Louis & K. C.. 31 |
| 300 do... 82⅛ | |

TUESDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day opened a fraction lower than yesterday, 111⅛@111⅜ ⅌ cent, but subsequently returned to 111⅜@111⅝ ⅌ cent. There was a better demand for Exchange for the steamer sailing on Wednesday, and a very free business was done at $4 83@$4 83½ to the £ Sterling, 60 days' London, early in the day, followed by an advance by some of the leading drawers to $4 84, which checked the demand.

In the Money market the Brokers were again supplied at 5 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and prime mercantile paper was in demand at 6@7 ⅌ cent. at Bank, as well as on the Street. The supply of Money, as such cheap terms sufficiently indicate, is quite large, and the prospect seems encouraging for ease in the market for a month or two to come.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation of the day ran upon special favorites, like Lake Shore Stock, Delaware and Lackawanna, and the cheap Shares of the Missouri Pacific Road, (leased to the Atlantic and Pacific,) which pay 5 ⅌ cent. a year guaranteed Interest, in quarterly Dividends of 1¼ ⅌ cent. The January Quarterly Dividend was postponed for 60 days, under sanction of the terms of the lease, but as it is now advertised to be paid, and the lessees of the Road also pay $210,000 Gold Interest on the first Mortgage, due Feb. 1, there is increased confidence felt that the Atlantic and Pacific Company will hereafter meet these and other obligations promptly. The Lake Shore Stock sold up to 83⅛ ⅌ cent., and the other Western Roads were, as the rule, steady through the forenoon. The Iron Mountain Stock advanced 1½ ⅌ cent., while St. Paul Common was weak under some uncertainty as to the finances of the Road, and the purpose of the Directors in regard to the 7 ⅌ cent. Interest due to the Preference Stockholders in February. The fact seems to be that the qualified or indifferent confidence felt in the administration of this property overrides its acknowledged increase of gross business. We do not undertake to say how far this distrust in the good faith of Mr. Russell Sage and his colleagues in the St. Paul administration is justified by the actual conduct of the finances of the Roads, but the want of present confidence is plainly reflected in the prices of both the Preferred and Common Stocks. The general Share list was not strong at the close of the day. The firmness in Lake Shore was partially lost, and the market left off barely steady, as noted below, compared with the last prices of Monday. The Public Funds and the Railroad Bonds left off firm on a good investment demand for the latter, and strong orders to buy the former.

#### Closing Quotations—JAN. 27.

| | Monday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 113 | 113 |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 117⅞ | 117¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 117⅞ | 117¾ |
| American Gold | 111½ | 111⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 83 | $4 84 |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 103⅝ | 103½ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 105⅛ | 105 |
| Pacific Mail | 41⅝ | 41¼ |
| St. Paul Common | 47⅜ | 45¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| Western Union | 76¾ | 76⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 35⅛ | 34⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 82⅝ | 82¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 54⅛ | 53¾ |
| Harlem | 125½ | 125½ |
| North-west | 60¾ | 60¼ |
| North-west Preferred | 72½ | 72½ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 31½ | 31¼ |
| Adams Express | 95¼ | 95 |
| United States Express | 69¼ | 69½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 70¼ | 70 |
| American Express | 61¾ | 61½ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 105 | 104¾ |
| Central New-Jersey | 102½ | 102½ |
| Panama | 117 | 116¾ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 72½ | 72¾ |
| Erie | 47¾ | 47 |

The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out in Gold $48,000 in redemption of the Public Debt, and $272,000 January Interest. The Customs receipts, $279,000.

The Exports of Domestic Produce from this port for the week amount to $5,406,967. The Exports, direct to foreign markets, of Cotton from the Southern ports will, from present signs, probably amount to $8,000,000. The Cotton movement altogether is very active, and the receipts largely ahead of last January.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81...117⅝ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65...116⅝ |
| 6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81...118⅜ | 5-20 reg., '67...117¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '62...114¼ | 5-20 coup., '67...117¾ |
| 5-20 coup., '62...114⅝ | 5-20 reg., '68...117¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '64...116¼ | 5-20 coup., '68...117¾ |
| 5-20 coup., '64...116½ | 10-40 reg...112⅞ |
| 5-20 reg., '65...116⅝ | 10-40 coup...114⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65...117¾ | 5s coup., '81...113 |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65...116½ | 6s Currency...115 |

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 91½ | Iowa Mid. 1st 8s... 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 89½ | Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 95 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 87 | Han. & St. Jo.8s,con. 84½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 88 | D., L. & W. 1st... 101 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 100 | D., L. & W. 7s, con... 100½ |
| Erie 1st Ext... 102½ | Tol. & W. 1st, Ex... 98½ |
| Erie 1st Ind... 96 | T. & W.1st,St. L.div. 90⅛ |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79... 100 | T. & W. cons. conv.. 80¼ |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83... 98½ | Gt. West. 1st, '88... 95½ |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80... 97⅛ | Gt. West. 2d, '93... 83 |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88... 93⅛ | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 88 |
| Long Dock Bonds... 94 | Gal. & Chi. Ext... 105 |
| H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.104 | Gal. & Chi. 2d... 95 |
| H. R. 7s, 3d, '75... 100 | Chi., R. I. & Pac... 102½ |
| Alb.& Sus. 1st bds.. 100 | Mor. & Es. 1st... 105 |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 97¼ | Mor. & Es. 2d... 100 |
| M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902. 95 | N. J. Cen. 1st, new.. 105½ |
| Mich. So. 7s, 2d... 97½ | N. J. So. 1st 7s... 41 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F.7s.103 | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.. 104 |
| Clev.& Tol. new bds. 93 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 98 |
| C., P. & A. old bds.. 97 | Chi. & Alt. 1st... 105½ |
| Det.,Mon. & Tol.bds.100 | Chi. & Alt. Inc... 95 |
| Buf. & Erie new bds. 93 | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93 |
| L. S. con. coup. bds.. 95¾ | Ohio & Miss. Con... 91½ |
| P.R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 96¼ | St. L. & I. M. 1st... 99 |
| Cen. Pac. gold bds... 95¼ | St. L. & I. M. 2d... 84⅞ |
| Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.. 102 | M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.109 |
| West. Pac. bds... 87¼ | M. & St. P.7s,G.R.D. 87 |
| Un. Pac. 1st bds... 85⅞ | M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D. 92 |
| Un. Pac. L. G. 7s... 82⅛ | M.&S.P.1st,M.H.&D. 79½ |
| Un. Pac. Inc. 10s... 79⅞ | M.&S.P.1st,M.C.&M. 79½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7s, '75... 102 | Mil. & St. P. 2d... 80 |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st... 99 | C., C. & I. C. 1st... 86¾ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d, pf.. 88 | T., P. & W., E. D... 79 |
| North Mo. 1st... 82⅞ | T., P. & W., W. D... 78 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F... 101⅛ | T., P. & W., B. D... 60 |
| C. & N. W. Con. bds. 92 | T., P. & W. 2d... 62 |
| C. & N. W. Ext. bds. 88 | B., H. & E. 1s 7s... 30⅝ |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st... 102 | B., H. & E. guar... 49 |
| C.& N.W.coup.g.bds. 85⅞ | C. F. & Minn. 1st... 74½ |

#### PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 27.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 98¼ | 98½ |
| City 6s, new | 101⅝ | 101¾ |
| Camden and Amboy | 122 | 121¼ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 97 | 97¼ |
| Reading | 114 | 114¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 59¼ | 59⅜ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 42½ | 42¾ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 22¾ | 23 |
| Northern Central | 33 | 34 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 86 | 86¼ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 94 | 94½ |

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Feb. 2.

The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Feb. 2.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY own and operate over 1,200 miles of first-class, finished railroad, which is earning over operating expenses the interest on their entire bonded debt and semi-annual dividends of three per cent., gold, on their paid-up capital stock of $54,000,000, with a considerable surplus over, and the earnings are constantly increasing from year to year.

The gross and net earnings of the road, the interest on bonded debt, and surplus for the last three years, have been as follows, viz.:

| | Gross Earnings. | Net over operating expenses. | Interest payments. | Surplus after paying interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | $9,467,072 | $5,171,192 | $2,884,414 | $2,286,778 |
| 1872 | 12,734,729 | 7,207,284 | 3,554,299 | 3,652,985 |
| 1873 | 13,871,089 | 8,281,649 | 3,514,287 | 4,767,362 |

We have for sale a limited amount of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the Company at 85 and accrued interest.

These bonds were issued Oct. 1, 1870, and have twenty years to run from that date.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the land grants of the United States Government to the Central Pacific and California and Oregon Railroad Companies, the latter having become the property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company by consolidation.

The company will realize from these grants between eleven and twelve millions of acres, which, at a low estimate, are valued at nearly $30,000,000.

The total amount of the Land Grant Bonds is $10,000,000, of which the unsold balance is less than $1,000,000.

The bonds are $1,000 each; interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1; principal and interest payable in gold in the City of New-York.

The proceeds of sales of lands will be devoted to the purchase and redemption of the Land Grant Bonds until all are retired.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and Gold at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make collections; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission for cash, and transact a general banking and financial business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but quoted firm, since our last. Buyers have shown less willingness to operate at the extreme prices claimed for desirable samples, which, however, have been offered quite sparingly. A resale of 1,500 bags was reported, but without reliable particulars. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 12,902 bags; sales, 12,558 bags. Other kinds have been moderately sought after at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 375 bags Maracaibo, ex Clara Bell, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 25½c.@25¾c.; fair, 26¾c.@27c.; good, 27¾c.@28c.; prime, 28½c.@28¾c., gold, ⅌ lb. 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 25¼c.@29½c., gold: Java, 30c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28½c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@28c.; Mexican, 26½c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement reported for early delivery at about former rates, holders meeting the wants of buyers with comparative freedom at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,043 bales, (of which 900 bales were to arrive,) including 200 bales to shippers, 2,828 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been quite active, opening at steady rates, but closing ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb. lower and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,700 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on last evening, and 26,200 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 14 13-32c.@14⅞c.; February, 14⅞c.; March, 15 13-32c.; April, 15 15-16c.; May, 16 5-16c.; June, 16¾c.; July, 17 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,151 bales, including 371 bales from Norfolk, 711 bales Wilmington, and 1,069 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,702 bales, and thus far this week 88,006 bales, against 80,901 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,476,913 bales, against 2,191,466 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 22,450 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,891 bales. Stock—in New-York, 109,779 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 815,937 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N.Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14 15-16 | 14 15-16 |
| Low Middling | 15@15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Good Middling | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—A much tamer movement has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last. The demand from all sources has been on a restricted scale, and values have been generally quoted weak and irregular, especially for stock ranging higher than $7@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Shipping extras, in lines, have been held with some show of confidence, but have been in less request. The sales reported since our last have been 13,400 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7 for good, in lines; good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 15; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10, ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were about 3,800 bbls. shipping extras within our range, of which amount were 1,000 bbls. choice Western Extra, for the West Indies, at $7 40 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls., in lots, at from $6 85@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock ⅌ bbl. The business was mostly in stock available at from $8@$9 ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour very dull within the nominal range of from $9@$11 50 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent....Rye Flour has been in less request at $4@$4 50@$5 85 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 85 for the better grades of Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active, but easier as to price, ranging from $4 20@$4 50 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 2,100 bbls.... Bag-meal selling moderate within the range of $1 58@$1 60 for coarse, $1 62@$1 70 for Yellow, and $1 80 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at from $2 75@$3 15 for State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand, especially for export, at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Winter quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 67 for good to very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 62½@$1 65 for fair ordinary to prime No. 1 Iowa and Minnesota do.; $1 62@$1 63 for good to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 60@$1 61 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 58@$1 60 for fair to prime No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 60 for prime; $1 56@$1 62 for ungraded Spring, closing dull and weak....Corn has been depressed and lower, on more liberal offerings of new, and a moderate inquiry, partly for export. Old scarce, and generally held above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels at 80c.@86c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c. for prime; 84c.@86c. for old and new do. do.; 82c.@87c. for poor to choice new Yellow Western; 87c. for Yellow Southern; 85c.@86c. for White Western, and about 91c. for old do., in store.... Rye in active request at full rates; 20,000 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State reported sold at $1 10 ⅌ bushel, with some storage privileges....Barley in very good demand and strong as to values. Sales reported of 23,000 bushels Canada West, in store and afloat, at $2; small lots of two-rowed State at $1 78, and 9,500 bushels choice foreign, to arrive, on private terms....Barley-malt firm and wanted....Oats in limited demand and decidedly lower, closing heavily, with sales reported of 42,000 bushels at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western; 62c.@64c. for White do.; State, nominal.... Feed in moderate request and quoted at $24@$28 ⅌ ton.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in very limited stock, in first hands, and held with firmness, with a moderate demand noted. Sales include 359 hhds. and 38 tcs. Old Clayed Cuba, for refining, at 25c. ⅌ gallon. New-Orleans quiet, but quoted about steady, within the range of 60c.@75c. for fair to fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but quoted steady, on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained and good Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at old figures.... Spirits Turpentine has been in active demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 663 bbls. at 48c.@48½c. for merchantable, and 49c.@49½c. for New-York pkgs.; also a cargo at Wilmington on private terms.

OILS—Crude Whale has attracted less attention, but has been held with firmness; sales have been made at New-Bedford of 250 bbls. Northern, and 170 bbls. South Sea, for home use, on private terms. Crude Sperm has been moderately sought after at steady rates; 650 bbls. sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing at $1 50 ⅌ bbl. Refined Whale and Sperm unchanged as to value, but rather slow of sale. Linseed-oil in comparatively slack request, within our range. Lard, Menhaden, and Crude Cotton-seed Oil, quoted strong in price and wanted. Most other kinds dull. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; prime to choice Lard-oil at 82c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 42½c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@45c.; Yellow do. at 46c.@55c.; White do. at 55c.@63c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude, in bulk, has been more urgent, and prices have been quoted firmer; sales 4,000 bbls. at 6½c....Refined has been more active, but less firm as to values, with sales reported here of 5,200 bbls. at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 3,000 bbls., February delivery, at 13¾c.; 2,000 bbls., 1st half of March, at 15c.; and 5,000 bbls., April, at 15¼c. Also, 1,200 bbls. high test, early delivery, at 15c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., first half of May, on private terms; quoted for early delivery at 13⅝c....Of Refined, in cases, 7,000 cases sold at 19c....And of Naptha, 1,500 bbls., on private terms; quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.

PROVISIONS—A more active inquiry has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, at advanced prices, closing strong. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 630 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 25@$16 50; 250 bbls. old do. at $14 75; with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15, and extra Prime at $14 ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been less call, and values have been more or less nominal. New Western Mess, February and March options, quoted at $16 12½@$16 25; and April, $16 25@$16 50 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs firmer and in more demand; Western quoted at 6¾c.@7⅛c.; City, 7½c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb....Cut Meats quoted stronger, with Western stock wanted. Sales include 150 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., on private terms; 270 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c., closing at 6¾c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk at 7¼c.; 3,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, 13 and 14 lb. at 11c., and 750 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 12¾c.@13c....Bacon, held much more confidently, on restricted offerings, checking business, though the demand has been good. Sales 150 bxs. Long Clear at 8¼c.; now quoted at 8⅝c.; 250 bxs. do., February option, at 8½c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, at 8 11-16c.; now quoted at 8¾c....Lard has been in fairly active request, mostly for forward delivery, at very full prices. Sales for early delivery include 300 tcs. Western Steam, fair to prime, at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; 75 tcs. do. Kettle at 10c.; 300 tcs. City Steam at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 9¼c.; and 500 tcs. Refined at 10c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs. January option, at 9¾c.; 1,500 tcs. February, at 9¾c.; 250 tcs. to arrive, February, at 9⅞c.; 750 tcs. March option, at 9⅞c.; 500 tcs. April, at 10⅛c., closing strong....Beef in demand at steady rates. [illegible] India Mess, and $[illegible] for Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams steady at $24@$26 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 125 bbls. ....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand, mostly on refining account, on the basis of yesterday's advanced figures. Holders have been offering supplies quite moderately at the revised quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,041 hhds., 1,759 bxs., and 20,495 bags, including 503 hhds. refining Cuba, (part late yesterday) on the basis of 8c. for about strict good; 228 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 174 hhds. do. at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 975 bxs. do. at 8c.@8¼c.; 106 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c.; 426 bxs. Clayed (about No. 9) at 7⅝c.; 100 bxs. do. at 7¼c.@8½c.; 258 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 6½c.; 20,495 bags Manila (last evening) at 7½c.; and 30 hhds. very inferior Molasses Sugar at 2¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8¼c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been fairly active, since our last, with hard quoted up to 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's, 9½c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately active at firm rates, with sales reported of equal to 126,000 lbs., at 7⅜c.@7⅞c. for good ordinary to strictly prime stock. ....Of Stearine, 40 hhds. City sold at 9½c.; 150 tcs. Western at 9½c.; and 100 tcs. do., February delivery, at 9½c.; market strong....Of Grease 650 tcs. sold, part at 7¾c. for White.

TEAS—Have been very quiet at about former rates; 900 half chests Green, 400 half chests Japan, and 500 half chests Oolong sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Trade has been moderately active, with prices quoted essentially as before. Sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@5½c. for new, and 6¾c.@11c. for old lugs; 600 cases 1872 Massachusetts and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 4½c.@6c. for Fillers, 9c.@12c. for Seconds, and 18c.@32c. for Wrappers; 350 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6⅞c.@7c.; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 11c.@60c.; 600 bales Havana at 70c.@95c., and 650 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, and rather steadier in price; sales, 250 bbls. at 99c., closing with that price bid.

WOOL—The general market shows firmness on a moderate movement. The demand from manufacturers has been fair. Low grades of Domestic and imported stock have been attracting most attention. Fine to choice stock has been held rather above the views of purchasers, checking transactions. The offerings of desirable grades have been comparatively moderate as a rule. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 50c.@56c.; 19,000 lbs. unwashed and unmerchantable stock at 36c.@46c.; 5,000 lbs. Scoured at 75c.@$1, the latter rate for very choice; 250 pks. Domestic Pulled, chiefly at 48c.@50c.; 40 bales Oregon at 42c.; 38,000 lbs. California Spring, part at 26c.@28c.; 34 bales and 8,000 lbs. do. Fall at 24c.@28c.; 45,000 lbs. Texas at 28c.@37½c.; 70 bags and 3,000 lbs. Mexican at 20c.@21c., and 350 bales Cape at 35c.@37½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement has been reported in the local market, with, however, some irregularity as to rates. A moderate demand prevailed for Grain room on the berth at about steady figures, while vessels for the Grain trade were in very limited request, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Cotton trades was more sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 30,000 bushels Grain at 11d.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 12½d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; 700 bbls. Pork at 7s. ⅌ bbl.; 380 bxs. Bacon at 55s.@60s. ⅌ ton. Also the new British steam-ship Cornwall, 790 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo, by Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons. And a British bark, 642 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British ship, with about 2,500 bales of Cotton, from Galveston at 11-16d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl., and 3,500 Staves on private terms. And a British bark, 334 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Oil-cake, in bags, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 486 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Grain and Flour, on the basis of 3s. 9d. for Flour, ⅌ bbl., and 8s. ⅌ quarter for Grain, in ship's bags. ....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 512 tons, hence, with about 2,800 to 3,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. 1½d., in bulk, or 8s. 4½d. one-third of cargo, in bags; an Italian bark, (to arrive from the Mediterranean,) with about 3,100 qrs. Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. ⅌ quarter, and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, 476 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. ⅌ bbl.; another, 367 tons, hence with about 2,500 bbls. do., at 7s. ⅌ bbl.; and a British bark, 740 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston to New-Orleans, at ¾d.@13-16d., and 1-22d. [illegible] direct.For Bristol, a Swedish brig, 214 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Havre, a British bark, 588 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Antwerp, a British ship, 1,035 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d., with option of Bremen or Hamburg, at 6s. 6d.; another, 981 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., (option of Bremen or Hamburg,) at 7s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, direct, an American bark, 638 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,750 pks. Lard, 200 hhds. Tallow, 2,200 pks. Tobacco, 400 bxs. Bacon, and 2,600 pks. Merchandise at full market rates....For Stettin, by sail, 800 pks. Lard on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, for the Levant, a Norwegian brig, 199 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Petroleum, in cases, at 45c....For Palermo, an Italian bark, 277 tons, hence, with about 6,500 cases Petroleum at 28½c.... For Hayti, an American schooner, 267 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $10 50.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged; lower grades still scarce and wanted. Wheat dull; business small; $1 26¼ bid for No. 2 Spring, spot; sales at $1 31, March; No. 3 Fall offered at $1 50; bid, $1 46½. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed opened at 64c.; closed at 63c. at east side, in elevator; 63c. do. on track. Oats active and higher; sales of No. 2 at 45½c.@46c., in elevator. Barley active and higher at $1 50@$1 60 for prime Spring. Rye quiet at 84c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet; sales of small lots of Hardside at $15@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats quiet at 5⅝c.@6c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides, spot; sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides up-country at 6c. and 8c., March. Green Hams higher at 9c. for 16-lb. average. Hams in pickle firm at 9¾c. for 15-lb. average; 10c. for 15-lbs. do. spot; 10½c. for 13½-lbs. do., up-country, buyer February and seller last half of February. Bacon quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 8¾c., spot; 9c. February. Hogs quiet at $4 70@$4 90 for shipping; $5@$5 50 for packing. Cattle steady at $1 50@$3 for through Texans; $3 50@$4 50 for good to choice; $4 75@$5 75 for fair to choice native Steers; $6@$6 25 for extra. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring; $1 24 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 24¼, February; $1 27¼, March; No. 3 do., $1 17½; rejected, $1 11@$1 12. Corn quiet and weak at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 58¼c., February; 59½c., March; new No. 2 Mixed, 53c.; rejected, old, 54c.; new, 50c.@50½c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 43½c., cash; 44½c., March; rejected, 38½c.@39c. Rye in fair demand and advanced at 80c.@82c. for No. 2. Barley firm, scarce, and unchanged at $1 62@$1 70 for No. 2, Fall; $1 43@$1 45 for No. 3 Spring. Dressed Hogs quiet at $6 25@$6 35 for heavy; light firm and active at $6 40@$6 50. Whisky active and higher at 97c. Pork in fair demand and lower at $14 30, cash or February; $14 70, March. Lard steady at 9¼c., cash or February; 9½c., March. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher at 5⅞c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c. for Short Rib Middles, loose, spot. Green Meats steady and unchanged. Hams in pickle, 10½c. for 16 lbs. average. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 15,100 bbls.; Wheat, 42,275 bushels; Corn, 45,257 bushels; Oats, 44,394 bushels; Barley, 11,118 bushels; Peas, 700 bushels. Rail Exports from Elevators—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 30,400 bushels; Oats, 42,700 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat steady; sales of 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50@$1 51; 3,500 bushels do., on the track, at $1 53; 3,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 48, quoted; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50@$1 54; Milwaukee No. 2 do. at $1 47@$1 48; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 48; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; no sales reported; held at 80c. for No. 2 Western; New, on the track, 74c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley nominal; Canada held at $1 55@$1 75; no Western in the market. Rye steady; held at $1 05; Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 60@$1 75; Canada, $1 75@$1 80. Dressed Hogs, 8c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Flour in improved demand and firmer; Howard Street Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$9; do. Family, $9 25@$11; Western Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 95; Fair to Prime do., $1 75@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 93@$1 95; good to prime Red, $1 80@$1 90; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania do., $1 80@$1 84; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 60@$1 70; Western Spring, $1 50@$1 58. Corn dull; Southern White, 76c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 80c.@82c. Mixed Western nominal at 83c. Oats quiet; Southern, 54c.@60c.; Western, 55c.@59c. Rye weaker at 98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions very strong and buoyant. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Bacon active for jobbing; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Hams unchanged. Lard unchanged. Western Butter quiet. Coffee strong and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 48@$1 55. Corn easier at 59c.@61c. Oats dull at 43c.@50c. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork quiet, but firm at $15 75, spot; $16, buyer first half March. Lard firm; sales Steam at 9c.@9⅛c.; Kettle, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; sales Shoulders at 6¼c., spot and buyer first half February; Clear Rib Sides, 8c., spot and February; 8¼c., buyer last half February; Clear, 8¼c., spot and February. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Live Hogs firm at range of $5 40@$5 90, the latter figures for choice; receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 880 head. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 26¼ for No. 1; $1 23¾ for No. 2; February, $1 24⅛; March, $1 27. Oats steady at 44½c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and weak at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed; Rye steady at 77c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50, cash; $15, March. Hams in pickle nominally 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5⅞c. for Shoulders, loose. Lard firm at 9⅜c. for Kettle; 9⅛c. for Steam. Live Hogs firm at $5 25@$5 37½. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 33,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Wheat neglected, but firm, with moderate offerings. Corn dull, with moderate supply; new Western Mixed, 85c.@88c., and old do., 90c. Barley still buoyant, with a further advance of 5c. ⅌ bushel, and active demand; sales, 2 cars No. 3 Chicago at $1 60; 2 cars No. 3 Two-rowed State on private terms, or about $1 78; 20 cars No. 2 Canada West at $2, an advance of 5c. on the closing prices of yesterday. Oats quiet; sales, 1 car Mixed State at the Susquehanna Railroad Depot at 59c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; sales, White at $1 60; Amber, $1 55; Red, $1 50. Corn and Oats quiet. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear, $8 30@$8 37½. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. for [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard—Steam, Tierce at 9½c.@9¾c.; Keg, 10¼c.@10½c. Steam, [illegible] inal. Whisky quiet at 95c.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 66 for Extra; $1 60¼ for [illegible] White; $1 47 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady [illegible] 65c. for New. Oats in good demand at 48c. [illegible] Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 [illegible] Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Grain dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat sold at $1 58 for No. 1 Red; $1 49 for No. 2. Corn—Sales of Low Mixed Old [illegible] High Mixed, 71c.; High Mixed New, [illegible] 58c. Oats—Sales of No. 1 [illegible] No. 2, 45c. Petroleum [illegible]

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1874.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST, (English opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—RENT DAY—VARIETIES—Mr. C. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan. Matinée at 2.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.


*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*


We have seldom published an address to Congress which has deserved more careful consideration than that from the bankers and merchants of New-York, to be found in our columns to-day. It declares that the petitioners "view with alarm the numerous propositions before Congress for increasing the volume of the currency," and that they believe any additional issue of paper money "would be most injurious to the interests of the nation." It is, in short, a petition against inflation. And who are the signers of this petition? They include all the leading mercantile firms of this City, in almost every branch of business. They represent in an unusual degree the commercial interests of the whole country, for they have agents or correspondents in every city of the Union. We do not see how any legislative body can afford to ignore an address of this kind. It is in entire accord with the policy recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, although it has been called forth by recent proceedings in the Legislative Department of the Government. We recommend our readers to look over the list of names appended to this petition, and judge for themselves whether the practical men of the country—the men who carry on its commercial affairs—are not utterly opposed to inflation. This is a question on which the Republican Party ought to take the lead, and we still hope that it will do so. We should be glad to see members from our own State occupying a decided and prominent position in this discussion, for they may depend upon it that Republicans cannot afford to take the wrong course in the present state of affairs, and that it will not do for them to suppose that the subject will "blow over," and that nothing need be done about it on one side or the other.

It must be admitted that reform in New-York City makes slow progress. The Police has never been under worse management than it is at this moment, and every office which is under Mayor HAVEMEYER's influence or control, directly or indirectly, is filled with persons such as the old Tammany Ring might have been proud to "indorse." The not unimportant post of Warden of the Tombs has been given to a man of bad character, known as "Nosey QUINN," and a sham investigation of his character was held, in consequence of the charges made publicly against him. But of course it was nobody's interest in particular to come forward to testify against him, and, as we from the first predicted, the "inquiry" turned out to be an utter sham. There is no doubt whatever that QUINN is not the sort of person who should be made Warden of the Tombs, but Mayor HAVEMEYER happens to like him, and he has given us all ample proofs that he cares nothing whatever for public decency, and has no sense of honor in the discharge of his own duties. We are now indebted to him for MATSELL, CHARLICK, Nosey QUINN, and other distinguished public officials. Almost all his appointments or recommendations have been about as bad as Tammany in TWEED's day could have suggested. We can only hope that Mr. HAVEMEYER is the last of the Democrats whom Republicans will elect to office. What is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. BOOTH, increasing emigrant head-money to two dollars. It is urged in behalf of this measure that the Commissioners of Emigration, even with the most rigid economy, have found it impossible to keep their expenses within their income with the present rate of head-money. It is undoubtedly true that the Commissioners are compelled to face a deficit, but whether the true reason has been assigned for it does not yet clearly appear. We are aware that the Commissioners have cut down their expenses to some extent, but it is proper to inquire whether additional reforms cannot be introduced in the care of pauper emigrants which will greatly decrease this burden. If upon proper investigation it is found this cannot be done, it will be necessary to adopt some means for increasing the income of this department. But any addition to the head-money is to be deprecated, because of the danger it presents that ship-owners will take emigration to ports where it is not so heavily taxed. We shall drive emigration away from this port if we are not very careful. The assertion of the Commissioners, that they need a larger sum because it is now apparent that there is to be a large decrease in emigration during the present year, is not entitled to much weight. Their expenses should certainly diminish, to some extent, when they are required to care for a smaller number of emigrants.

This morning's dispatches leave no further room to doubt the accuracy of the news announcing the death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. But they tend to make doubtful both the date and place of that event. The announcement that it took place near Unyanyembe was evidently a mistake, because we now hear of his remains being taken to Ujiji, on the border of Lake Tanganyika, while Unyanyembe is 300 miles east of that place, and on the direct route thence to Zanzibar. It would appear, from the latest dispatches, that LIVINGSTONE was dead before the Cameron exploring expedition met his party. Both sets of explorers had evidently suffered very severely from the climate and the flooded condition of the country.

Considerable progress was made in the State Senate yesterday in regard to the constitutional amendments, all of them having been passed without further change. Strenuous efforts were made by some of the Democrats to alter certain articles, but as all motions of this kind were voted down, we may hope that the Senate has reached the sensible conclusion that it should pass each of these amendments just as it came from the last Legislature, or not at all. The Senate should reverse its action of Thursday last, striking out section 4 of article 3, and section 18 of article 6. We are not willing to believe that a majority of the Senate desire to kill these amendments, but if the alterations which render them invalid are retained, it will be difficult to avoid that conclusion. The constitutional powers of the present Legislature in this matter are so plain that it is an insult to the Senators to suppose that they do not understand them.

A few weeks ago, the *Herald* showed its varied and accurate knowledge of local affairs by informing its readers that the City was drifting into bankruptcy. "In one week from to-day," said the intellectual department with awful emphasis, bonds to the amount of four millions and a quarter fall due, and "the invitation for bids for the consolidated stock to redeem these bonds has brought offers for less than half the amount at par." As it happened, the full amount was offered for and easily placed. At the same time the "intellectuals" attempted a little prophecy. After announcing the disquieting fact that on Feb. 1 nearly four millions more will become due, the *Herald* confidently announced it to be "very clear that our bungling and incompetent financial management will prevent us from raising the money at all except at a heavy sacrifice to the City." The fact is that the bids opened yesterday for the $3,821,900 worth of consolidated stock, required to redeem the bonds maturing Feb. 1, amounted to nearly three times the sum required, or, in exact figures, to $10,922,400. The price bid ranges from par to 101.90, and the bidders are from all parts of the City and State, as well as from other States. The whole loan can be placed at about 101⅜—all of which is a very wonderful result of "bungling and incompetent financial management," and a very convincing proof of the accurate information and powerful influence of the New-York *Herald*.

If the Legislature take no other action in relation to the Harbor of New-York than that contemplated by the bill introduced yesterday, by Mr. BOOTH, in the Senate, it will present a striking instance of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It is necessary to prohibit the throwing of ashes into the harbor from steamers, but it is much more necessary to prohibit some other things concerning which this bill is entirely silent. We have recently published carefully-prepared articles on harbor encroachments, which show that the damage done by ashes is very slight compared with that arising from other sources. The Police Commissioners daily dump scow-loads of street refuse into the bay, in defiance of the protests of the Pilot Commissioners. This practice, at least, should be prohibited by the bill. The encroachments upon the harbor, both by official and private persons in the construction of piers, are doing great mischief. The bill of Mr. BOOTH should be made to include all these evils before it is passed. We hope it will be amended in these particulars in committee. The destruction of our harbor has become a mere question of time if matters are allowed to continue as at present, and we hope the Legislature will not fail to give it that protection which is absolutely necessary for its safety.

Mr. J. WALTER PHELPS has succeeded in getting added to a bill for free banking, on which the Finance Committee of the House has agreed, a plea for specie payments. We are left in some doubt by our dispatches whether the committee has definitely approved the plan of Mr. PHELPS. If it has agreed to report it to the House, it has taken a step in the right direction. The plan provides for the withdrawal of $24,000,000 annually of the legal tenders, to be replaced by a like amount of notes payable in gold at the end of two years, and it requires the Secretary of the Treasury to retain all gold not required for the payment of interest to meet these notes. It is obvious that if this process can be maintained for even a comparatively short time, the attainment of specie payments by the Government will be made certain. It is very important that the House should be brought to the consideration of some distinct proposition having this end in view. And it is very important for the Republican Party that its leaders in the House shall be prepared to frame some policy unmistakably favorable to the general purpose of Mr. PHELPS' proposition.

It would seem that Mr. KELLEY's ridiculous plan for "interconvertible bonds" is as near dead as it can be. Both committees of the House having charge of financial subjects have rejected it. But such things die hard. This is a project for inflation very thinly disguised. It will be held in reserve by the inflationists to be brought forward when bolder forms of contrivance for the same end are rejected. We hope, therefore, that it will be very closely watched, and that whenever and wherever it shows itself it will be promptly opposed. If Congress cannot make up its mind to go toward a sound system of finance, let everything be done to at least prevent its getting further away from one.

*LOUISIANA.*

There is a disposition on the part of a number of members of Congress to order a new election for Louisiana. The President has heretofore been opposed to any such action. We presume he is still opposed to it, and it is probable that the message which he is about to submit to Congress will explain fully the grounds of his position. Meanwhile we have no doubt that the President has, on this point, been right from the first, and that the ordering of a new election would be in the last degree improper and dangerous.

We are as keenly alive to the disgraceful condition of affairs in Louisiana as any one can be. The corruption, disorder, violence, and confusion that have prevailed in that State for a long time are notorious. The whole business is one that thoughtful men everywhere must regard with disgust, not unmixed with alarm. It is precisely because this is the fact that the action contemplated by the Congressmen we have referred to would be most unfortunate. It would afford no efficient remedy for the condition of affairs in Louisiana; it would make the National Government distinctly responsible for whatever failure might result; it would involve the Republican Party unnecessarily in a muddle which it cannot now and could not then control; and, what is most important of all, it would be a stretch of the powers of Congress of a kind already too much tolerated. Though the facts in the various complications of the Louisiana case are very much confused, the duty of the Federal Government in all its branches is not so, and has not been so. On the contrary, it has from the first been reasonably clear; and we are bound to say that it has been fairly performed, in spite of the many and very persistent assertions to the contrary.

The main features of the case are to be ascertained with sufficient certainty, and they are these: There are two bodies of men claiming to be the executive and legislative departments of the Government of Louisiana. There is in the State a series of courts the legality of which is not disputed. Of the two sets of claimants to the executive and legislative authority one is led by KELLOGG, the other by MCENERY. Neither of them, so far as we are able to reach a conclusion from the published evidence, was elected wholly in conformity with the laws of the State. The Kellogg Government may have been the choice of a majority of the people—we think it was. But the majority of the votes legally counted is not proved to have been cast for it. The McEnery Government, on the other hand, appears to have never received a proper certification of the votes, and, at various stages in the process by which its claims to authority were supported, numerous failures to conform to the laws occurred. On both sides there was an amount of trickery, corruption, fraud, and intimidation that cannot be contemplated without disgust.

This being the general state of the facts, two sets of representatives appear before the House, and one Senator appears before the Senate, claiming seats; and the right of the Senator, PINCHBACK, is disputed. There is, as we have said, a disposition on the part of some members of Congress to say: There is no one rightfully elected here; let us order a new election. But at this point other facts come in. The question as to whether the wretched election to which we have referred resulted in giving a valid Government to Louisiana has been decided by various men and bodies having jurisdiction of the subject; their decisions have all been in the affirmative, and they all agree that, whatever the defects in the election, the Kellogg Government is the legal Government of the State. The question came up in such a form that it could not be evaded before the President. KELLOGG claimed, under the Constitution and the act of 1795, the protection of the United States against "insurrection and domestic violence." If he was Governor of Louisiana, he had a right to the protection asked. The President was compelled to decide the question, and he decided that KELLOGG was Governor. The question also came up before the State courts of Louisiana. The authority of these, it will be remembered, was not disputed. They were required to decide whether certain contestants before them were members of the State Government, and they decided that they were. The contestants thus recognized were members of the Kellogg Government, and the decision in their favor was one of several, all agreeing that the Kellogg Government was legal. Again the question came up, at the opening of Congress, before the House of Representatives. Claimants of seats from Louisiana were admitted on the distinct ground that the credentials they bore, which were signed by KELLOGG, were *prima facie* authoritative. They were so only because, in the opinion of the House, KELLOGG was legally Governor of Louisiana.

Now it so happens that the Supreme Court, in the famous Rhode Island case, has held that the decision of the President in a matter of this nature is final until the law authorizing him to make it is repealed. It has also decided that the decisions of the State courts, where the validity of the courts is not disputed, is of the highest possible value as evidence as to questions arising within the State. The Louisiana case can, then, only be opened again in distinct contradiction to the decisions of arbiters, which the Supreme Court has declared should finally dispose of such cases. What, then, is the use of reopening it? The President has in all essential things done only what the Constitution required, and he has done all that the Constitution required. He has not secured the abolition of the crying evils which exist in the State; but he has taken a perfectly sound view of his powers, and he has exhausted them. What good would be done now by intervention on the part of Congress? And under what authority would it be made? We confess we fail to see. That the condition of Louisiana is dangerous and disgraceful is quite true. That this may in part be due to the action of a Federal Judge is also true. But when Congress shall have punished the Judge, if he is guilty, and regulated the conduct of the Federal officers in the State, it will have done all it ought to do. For the disorder and corruption which arise within the State itself, the State must find its own remedy.

*THE POLITICAL CONTEST IN ENGLAND.*

The United Kingdom is already in a ferment from one end to the other over the issues to be settled at the impending general election. The "campaign" will be brief enough, but it will probably be the most exciting that the present generation of Britons has seen. For, in the first place, an unusual degree of temper will enter into the controversy. The Conservatives evidently think, with some show of reason, that they have been placed at a disadvantage by a piece of very sharp practice. To summon a Parliament to meet, and dissolve it before it has the chance of meeting, is certainly, as Mr. DISRAELI remarks, a somewhat extraordinary proceeding. If Mr. GLADSTONE were disposed to regulate party tactics according to the high moral principles which he professes to apply to other matters, he would hardly have taken what looks like a somewhat mean advantage of the unreadiness of his opponents. There is no obvious reason why, if a dissolution were contemplated, it should not have been resolved on two months ago. The circumstances of the Government have not materially changed during that interval. They have probably lost two seats and retained one, but though that rule has prevailed during the whole of the past year, they would still have been able to open the session with as large a working majority as they can possibly hope to secure by an appeal to the people.

The commonplace explanation of Mr. GLADSTONE's theatrical stroke of policy seems to be that he found, as the financial year drew to a close, the surplus of revenue at the disposal of the Government would be much larger than had been anticipated, and that he would not be likely to have, a year later, so popular a cry to go to the country with as the abolition of the income tax, and a repeal of the duties on sugar and coffee. Mr. BRIGHT was recently summoned to the Cabinet to save it from political shipwreck, and Mr. BRIGHT's influence can be clearly discerned in this and other features of the Gladstonian platform which, Mr. DISRAELI's opinion notwithstanding, is a bold and popular one. It embodies nearly all the reforms in taxation for which Sir CHARLES DILKE and the advanced guard of Radicals have contended during the recess; it promises legal reforms in the system of land transfer and cognate matters, which the higher intelligence of the country has long demanded; and it takes decided ground on the question of extending household suffrage to the counties, and so enfranchising that most down-trodden and illiterate of civilized beings, the English agricultural laborer. The Government evidently proposes to lay some fresh burdens on the land-owners, while relieving the professional and laboring classes from taxation. The abolition of the income tax will cost $20,000,000, and the removal of the sugar and coffee duties $10,000,000 more, but the entire estimated surplus is only $25,000,000. To lighten the burdens of local taxation, and to make any reductions on tea and tobacco, as may probably be attempted, will therefore involve the necessity of making the land yield a revenue from which labor has been relieved. This is what Mr. DISRAELI calls "the disquieting information that the surplus must be made adequate by adjustment."

Viewed as a question of political strategy, Mr. GLADSTONE has chosen his ground and his opportunity with equal dexterity. The pending election is really the first chance which the new electorate, created in 1868, have had of showing the extent of their power. The general election in the Fall of 1868 nominally appealed to the enlarged constituencies, but at that time the working men lacked organization, well-defined aims, and a perception of the uses to which they could turn their votes. In round numbers, the voters of Great Britain were doubled by the Reform bill of 1868. Most of the requisites for political influence which the new electors lacked then they have since obtained. The trades-unions have supplied to the artisan class a tolerably perfect organization and well-defined aims. For instance, it was agreed at a national congress of trade-union delegates, held a fortnight ago, that "it shall be the duty of working men to oppose all candidates at the next general election who uphold the Criminal Law Amendment act." That is to say, so far as the influence of the trades-unions extends—and in most large cities they hold the balance of power—it will be impossible for a member of Parliament to be elected who holds a working man on strike guilty of conspiracy in using any kind of influence to induce his brethren who are at work to come out also. Place the trades-unions on one side, and the National Federation of Employers, representing half the commercial wealth of the country, and pledged to oppose every item of the union policy, on the other. Then draw another line of division between the people who want the Education bill kept as it is, and those who want it secularized, or made more favorable to nonconformist influence. Imagine the territorial aristocracy alarmed at the prospect of being swamped in politics by the agricultural laborers, and depleted in purse for the benefit of the insatiable "working man." Throw in the aggravating exultation of Liberal candidates, aver the perfect readiness of their leaders to map out a policy they have been quietly hatching for months, and the irritation of Conservatives at the merely negative platform with which they are inevitably compelled to content themselves becomes quite comprehensible. Then remember that, outside all these elements of discord, there still remain the frantic feuds of Catholic and Orangemen, and Home Rulers in Ireland, besides abundance of local causes of squabbling everywhere, and it will be readily understood that during the next two or three weeks the British public will have a very lively time indeed.

*DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT.*

How many are there who realize the fact that the number of deaths in this City from accidents alone amounts to over eight hundred annually? The newspapers occasionally announce in short paragraphs that a man has been run over and killed by a street car; that a woman has been drowned, or that a child has been burned to death; but how few there are on whom these stereotyped anouncements make any impression. Deaths from accidents take place almost daily, but the number in any one day is not large enough to attract particular attention, and the victims, either of their own carelessness or the carelessness of others, pass away unheeded. If one-tenth of the number of accidental deaths which occur annually in this City were to take place through any calamity in one day, it would be sufficient to evoke feelings of horror among the community, and deep sympathy for the families of the victims. We all remember the excitement in the public mind caused by the explosion on board the *Westfield*, in this harbor, two and a half years ago, by which one hundred persons lost their lives; but since that period over 2,000 lives have been lost in this City by accidents of various kinds, and very little has since been done to prevent a repetition of such occurrences. The case of the *Westfield* forced a more rigid inspection of boilers on all steamboats, but the persons against whom the Coroner's jury found a verdict of criminal negligence have not been brought to trial, and it is not likely that they ever will be.

The number of deaths from accidents, according to the statistics of the Coroners' Office, during the past year has been 862, of which no fewer than 126 were caused by the victims having been run over by cars of various descriptions. Steam cars within the City limits killed 36. The flagmen employed at the crossings on the Fourth Avenue Railroad are, as a rule, very inattentive to their duties, and numerous accidents occur through their negligence. Until the track is sunk and arched over, we cannot expect any diminution in the number of persons whose lives are annually lost on this line. The horse cars killed 52 persons during the year, and many of these fell victims to their own folly. Notwithstanding repeated warnings, passengers will persist in getting on and off the front platform while the cars are in motion, and missing their hold, or otherwise falling, they are run over and killed. Carriages and trucks caused the death of 38 individuals, and considering how Broadway, Canal street, and other great thoroughfares are crowded for a great portion of the day with vehicles of all descriptions, and the reckless speed with which they are often driven, the mortality cannot be considered very large. Were it not for the aid tendered to pedestrians by the Broadway Squad of Police, and the authority which they exercise over reckless drivers, the deaths from street vehicles would, no doubt, be much more numerous. Drowning caused the death of 151 persons; 73 of which occurred in the East, 75 in the North, and 3 in the Harlem River. The bodies of 98 were recognized by friends, leaving 53 not identified. In this connection we have to deplore the want of a "Humane Society" in this City. An attempt was made, we believe, last year to organize such a society in this City, but it did not receive adequate support from the public, and the idea seems to have been abandoned. Outside of this, however, a good many lives could be saved annually if the ferry companies provided proper facilities for extending aid to those who fall or jump overboard.

There were 288 deaths from falls of various kinds. Forty-seven of these occurred in the streets, the majority of them being due to the vault covers; forty-five fell down stairs; seventy-two from buildings and scaffoldings; thirty-nine from windows; twenty-five from hatchways and elevators; twenty-one fell down embankments or areas, and nineteen from wagons. Burns and scalds account for 105 deaths. Accidents arising from machinery caused the death of 19; there were 26 suffocated; 11 died from the effects of kicks of horses; 9 from blasting rocks; 8 from explosions; 9 from collisions, and 110 "from accidents too numerous to mention."

This is certainly a long catalogue of deaths from accidents in one year, and it may be safely said that the great majority of them are due to carelessness and a want of precaution on the part of the victims themselves.

*HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.*

In a report upon habitual drunkards, presented to the Board of Charities and Correction, Commissioner STERN makes some suggestions which merit more than passing notice. The usual punishment for intoxication is ten days in the Work-house on Blackwell's Island. Commissioner STERN thinks, and we believe with justice, that this penalty is, in most cases, much too severe or wholly inadequate to the offense. For the man who is betrayed into a temporary and exceptional excess, the humiliation and discomfort of a night's detention in the station-house is usually sufficient punishment. On the other hand, a ten-days' committal to the Work-house gives no chance to reform the habitual drunkard, or to wean him from his pernicious habit. Commissioner STERN is, therefore, of opinion that all persons who have been arraigned a certain number of times, to be fixed by law or left to the discretion of the Commissioner on this charge, should be committed to the Work-house for a term of two years, and there made to do work which may contribute to their support and confirm them in industrious habits.

These suggestions are good so far as they go. The treatment of this class of offenders by the Police and the correctional authorities has long been characterized by too little intelligence or too great harshness. In drunkenness there is at least as much of disease as of crime. Our penal legislation treats it as though it were made up wholly of the latter. A man under the dominion of a vice, which, needful as it is of correction, is, after all, chiefly hurtful to himself and his family, is classed with thieves and outcasts of the vilest description. The degradation inflicted by such a companionship has a direct tendency to promote the evil it is designed to check. A man who has once been in the Work-house for drunkenness has lost whatever safeguard he might have had in any lingering remnant of self-respect. To women the evil done is incalculably greater. As much might be inferred from the significant and painful figures quoted by Mr. STERN in his report. The record of commitments to the Work-house for habitual drunkenness from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1874, shows a total of 560 males, and no less than 9,006 women. Some of these unhappy creatures had been sent there during that period as many as a hundred times. Not a few of them, we may safely believe, would never have gone there a second time had our laws, and the Police Justices who enforce them, been as wise and humane as they are severe.

Therefore, without accepting Mr. STERN's suggestion as to lengthening the term of commitment, we are disposed to think that the Work-house is not the best place of confinement for those unfortunates at least whose sole offense is drunkenness, unconnected with other crimes. Some discrimination should certainly be made in favor of those whose characters is in other respects good. They should be made to feel that while they are punished for an offense against the law, they are at the same time treated for the cure of a disease. It is necessary for the good of society, and their own good, that they should be punished. It is not necessary or desirable that their punishment should include such self-abasement as to extinguish all possibility of reform. It is infinitely better for all interests to reclaim a drunkard than to punish or degrade him. But the Work-house is not precisely the most suitable agent of reclamation. The place of confinement for drunkards should be an actual prison, yet relieved as far as possible from the corrupting influences of vicious companionship and base associations. From such a place the drunkard might come at the end of his term, if not with the resolution and capacity to reform, at least unhindered in any effort toward reform by the indelible disgrace of having been made to consort with the very refuse of crime and villainy.

With some such provision, and a due degree of care and discrimination on the part of Magistrates in apportioning the guilt of this class of offenders, Mr. STERN, we are very sure, would speedily find a gratifying decrease in his statistics, especially on the side of the women. It is a disgrace to the City that an average of twenty-five hundred women should be yearly committed to the Work-house for habitual drunkenness. It is a disgrace, too, of which the laws must bear their share until they are inspired to a much fuller extent than at present with the humanity and circumspection which ought to govern the regulation of this difficult subject.

*PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.*

In the session of the Trades-Union Congress, held at Sheffield, England, on Jan. 14, Prof. Goldwin Smith made the following remarks in the course of a long address: I can tell you what has fallen under my observation, as a resident on the other side of the Atlantic. If there are any gentlemen here who met me the other day at Bradford in a small private conference, they will excuse my adverting again to the circumstances which I mentioned there. I am a Professor in the university founded by Ezra Cornell. The university was founded for the special benefit of the working classes, in the hope that it may form the ladder by which the sons of toil may mount from manual labor to the higher work of the intellectual world. When I had nothing more to do here I felt that I could not devote my labor to any better object than that. I have had several applications from young artisans in this country who wished to emigrate and enter at the Cornell University. I have not ventured to encourage those aspirants, and for this reason, that the fact is the intellectual trades are very much overstocked in the new world. That was my reason, and not because I had the slightest doubt they would receive the warmest welcome, the kindest treatment, in the university founded by Ezra Cornell. Mr. Cornell had a scheme very much at heart for the combination of manual labor with university education. That scheme has not borne as much fruit as he expected, though I confess it has borne as much fruit as I expected. It has not failed, but it has succeeded in a lesser measure than its founder hoped. The reason of its partial failure is not that there is any feeling whatever against the combination. Whatever may be the faults of our society in the New World, labor there is sincerely honored; there is no man in the highest society of the United States or Canada who does not feel proud of having sprung from the ranks of labor, and glad to point to it as his escutcheon. At Cornell University I have had students at my history lectures in their working dress, and when they have taken honors at the university I have observed with pleasure that they were greeted by their fellow-students with enthusiastic applause. The reason why the scheme did not succeed to the full extent intended is simply this—that you cannot, except in very rare instances, effectually combine hard manual with hard intellectual labor. Labor of all kinds draws upon the same fund of nervous energy, and when you have exhausted yourself by working with the hands you need recreation. You cannot pass to the superior work of the brain. Still the scheme has left its impress at Cornell University. It gave to us a distinct complexion, of which I, as one of the Professors of that university, am proud. The rich do not come to us with their luxurious tastes and idle propensities. It is a poor man's university, and there is no university in the world where the poor man can get his education at so small a cost and at so little expense to his feelings in the way of social humiliation. Therefore, I am glad to call myself Professor of this university, and feel that in devoting myself to its prosperity I am carrying out that which, in company with my friends here, I pursued during my residence in England. These are the facts. I wish to mention, in the year after my first arrival there came to me a party of fourteen English artisans and their families. I did not invite them. I should never venture to take upon myself to invite any of them to emigrate, because I know too well that emigration, though its result may be most excellent, at first brings a man into contact with hardship and disappointment. I know the first hours, weeks, and months of the emigrant are often hours, weeks, and months of despondency and for longing for his own home. Therefore I did not venture to invite these artisans; but Ezra Cornell came into my room one day with newspapers and said: "I see that owing to the distress in the building trades a number of men in these trades are out of employment in London. Write and tell them there is work for them here." I wrote accordingly, mentioning a smaller number than he had told me, rather fearing the result, but still feeling that I was bound to carry out his beneficent intentions. The result was that a party of fourteen artisans agreed to come out to work on the buildings of that university. Before they started from England a breakfast was given to them, at which was present Mr. Mundella—a man who is always to be found where kindness is to be shown and honor done to labor; a man who is not like many men who made their fortune by labor, who separated themselves from the labor by which they rose and passed into the lower ranks of the aristocracy. He remained in the heart a true workman. Through some misunderstanding, the artisans who came out were not aptly chosen for the enterprise. They were workmen accustomed to the finest work; we wanted men for rougher work. The artisans came. Their first weeks and months was a period of despondency and disappointment. They found things different from what they had been accustomed to in the old country. They did not like to mix trades. They did not like the habits and diet of the country, and longed for England. One of them wrote some desponding letters to the English newspapers. Very painful for Mr. Cornell to read, but, notwithstanding this, Mr. Cornell has always followed that man with great kindness, and when his health failed gave him an appointment adapted to his weak condition. However, I was very anxious for them, and did what I could to comfort and guide them. Some were enticed away by the nominal high wages in the great cities. The wages of the mechanic in the United States of America are nominally very high and dazzling. Five dollars a day tempts a man; but recollect that $5 a day in New-York, where house-rent, clothes, and everything is dear, is only a high rate of wages nominally. I said to some of the artisans, "If you will stay with me in Ithaca, and let me do what I can for you, I think you will do better than if you go to New-York. This is a rising place, and you may rise with it if you stay here; but if you go away to New-York and engage there under the great employers as journeymen, you may remain. But if you stay there you may become something better. The last time I was at Ithaca we all dined together in honor of what I believe is their assured prosperity. These men are now obtaining high wages, and have risen to a high position industrially and socially. Many of them are build- [illegible] their social position is at least as marked as [illegible] in their material position. You can see it in everything. That indicates a man's feeling that he is not one of the lower classes, but is one in a free country, living in a land of equality, where one man is the friend of another. It has happened in the States, but I must tell you that in Canada, where I principally reside, though I go over every year to give my lecture at Cornell University, there are, in my opinion, quite equal advantages to the States, and in some respects greater advantages. I was drawn to Canada by the fact that members of my family were residing there, and that they had found it a pleasant home; but I have also found Canada a very happy and pleasant country to live in. It affords, as I say, all the advantages of the States, and some further advantages besides. At the present moment there is a check to the prosperity of the United States. I believe it to be only a temporary check, knowing the country and knowing the people, and seeing the amount of wealth and industry there is in these States. I have no doubt whatever that this crisis, the same as several crises before it, will pass away. At the present time it has created wide-spread distress, and thrown many of the working class out of employment. That crisis has not spread to Canada. We have suffered a good deal from being denied reciprocity of trade with the United States. It is denied us on account of some misunderstanding between this country and the United States. It has separated our trade from the States, and therefore we are not involved with the American crisis. Then there is another advantage which Canada possesses. I am sorry to say that the result of my observation in the United States is to convince me that feeling against England is very high and very deep-rooted. We, as Englishmen, feel it deeply. Many of those in Canada have left England, like myself, without any diminution of love for England, merely because other considerations drew them to the other side of the Atlantic. They still love the old country, and they cannot bear to be among people who are always breathing hatred of it. I should be, perhaps, puzzled to tell you why it is that Americans hate England so much. Probably it might be traced to many influences. There are the old quarrels, and there are the celebrations of those old quarrels. Then there is the influence of the Irish, and perhaps the influence of the protectionists has something to do with it. In the Eastern States the feeling against England is very strong. It is, however, not so strong in the West, or at any rate it does not prevail to the same extent as it does in the East. In Canada you do not meet with that feeling. You are there among Englishmen. You are welcomed as an Englishman from the moment of your arrival in Canada. In the United States you have to live five years before you can be naturalized, and until you are a naturalized subject you are placed under certain disabilities in regard to the ownership of property. British Canada is thoroughly English; there you find yourself not only among those who speak English, but among those who are in heart English, whose words, habits, and customs are English; but on the other hand it is not England in the sense of being part of aristocratic England. I think the cause of Canada has been somewhat ill pleaded by the emissaries of the Canadian Government. They have come here and said to the suffering English laborer and to the suffering English artisan, "Go over to Canada, and you will there find the exact counterpart of England." Again, that is only partly good hearing to the English laborer and the suffering English artisan. There are some things in England which the laborer and artisan want to leave on this side of the water. He says to himself, if you really have in Canada everything that we have in England; if you have there an aristocracy to bar the way of progress to the people; if you have there the squire, to whom I am bound to cringe all my days; if you have there the landlord system; if you have there the parson to help the squire and the landlord to keep his foot on my neck; if you have all these blessings in Canada, I will go to the United States. But it is not a fact that we have all these blessings in Canada. We have there a little mock court which I have no doubt plays some curious antics in imitating the real courts. There have been efforts to propagate an aristocracy in Canada, but it has not been eminently successful. Four gentlemen have received aristocratic honors from the Imperial Government, and three of the gentlemen who received those Imperial honors were involved in the Pacific scandal; and the Government of Canada has declined to bestow any further Imperial honors on Canadians. Then, as to the Church question, that has been distinctly settled in the sense of our perfect religious equality. We have an educational system such as, while you have an Established Church, you will never get here. We are Englishmen in this sense: We love England, and look back with fondness to it, and desire to retain in our memory illustrious deeds recorded in its history; and if we ever become a separate nation, as I believe some day we shall, our feeling towards England will, depend upon it, not be the least cooled by that. In Canada men are really upon an equality. Every man has a fair start; a laborer is honored as he is in the United States. The Prime Minister of Canada at this moment is a man who rose from the ranks of labor. We are really a community without privilege—thoroughly democratic. A man is esteemed for his intrinsic worth, and not raised above the head of his fellows by any artificial rank. No emigrant to Canada need fear finding anything of the kind on the Canadian shore. Mr. Arch has informed the British public much more accurately and correctly than I can of the exact prospects of the different kinds of emigrants. I don't think I can be deceived in saying the farmers of Canada are a prosperous race. The climate in Winter is severe, but in the Summer the country is amazingly prolific, and the growth of vegetation is extraordinarily rapid, and the farmers, so far, are certainly prosperous. I should not recommend the English rural agricultural laborers to go out upon a lot of land in Canada, as it is so raw, and requires so much cultivation, but they consider that so much social prestige attaches to the position which the possession of land gives to a man, that they desire at once to be possessed of it; but when a laborer goes at once into the possession of a lot of land he has many hardships to contend with, and has many things to do which he was not accustomed to at home. For these reasons my belief is that the English agricultural laborer will do well by going out first as an assistant at a Canadian farm, but the position would be quite different from that of the English laborer, for he would be well treated, well paid, and would probably in a few years become a Canadian himself, and would have learned how to cultivate his land. As to the artisan, the only remark I think I have to make is this: I doubt if a highly-skilled artisan betters his position by emigration, but the ordinary English artisan has a fair prospect before him in Canada. Everything in that country looks like hope and expectation. Its resources are great, its mineral wealth is great, its ground produce is large, its water communication and power are abundant, there is everything that can make a prosperous and wealthy country, and the emigrant, thrifty and industrious, will share its rising prosperity. I hardly know a man in the higher ranks of Canada who has not risen from the ranks of labor. It has been said that emigration depends on the man. Well, everything depends on the man; in every walk of life it depends upon the man himself whether he succeed or fail; but I doubt in the case of an emigrant to Canada that more depends than in the ordinary walks of life. I think a man who has the ordinary complement of limbs, who has sound health, and who is determined to be industrious and temperate, is sure to be prosperous and do well. If, however, distress fall upon the people of this country; if this wonderful prosperity which I find in all cities receives a check; if any laborer should be thrown out of employment, or if he desire to leave the dominion of the British aristocracy and come to the realm of equality, Canada will give him a warm welcome and a prosperous and happy home.

*LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

A GROAN.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is well known to the general public that a pretty large class of individuals cannot have to do with either hay or straw, without suffering from more or less irritation of the respiratory apparatus and eyes. As one of this unfortunate class, I am daily, during the Winter, tormented by the straw-dust in the City cars. Fearing lest the subject had not been brought to the notice of the Board of Health, I laid the matter before one of its prominent officials, and learned that some two years ago the question was urged with such vehemence that an ordinance was passed forbidding the use of straw in the City cars. This was carried into effect with the result that hundreds began to complain of having, on rainy days, to ride long distances with a cold wet mat under their feet. The Health Inspectors then ceased to enforce the ordinance. I could not learn that either the Board of Health or any of the railway officials, in their conference, upon the subject, suggested the use of any other material which might combine all the advantages of straw and be free from the dust annoyance. I am confident that such a substitute does exist, and that its great need has only to be laid before an interested public to call forth some practical suggestion. I propose salt hay as equally clean, cheap, and much less dusty and irritating than straw. Might not the use of some preparation of the wood fibre, much used in packing, be practical?

ASTHMATIC.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874.

FOR THE POOR CHILDREN.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Please acknowledge, through THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the following donations:

| | |
|---|---|
| O. W. T. | $2 |
| Mrs. Lucy B. Perry, per TIMES | 2 |
| S. V. Hoffman, per TIMES | 100 |
| Johnnie and Clarence, per TIMES | 1 |
| Q's, per TIMES | 5 |
| Union Congregational Sunday-school of East Hampton, Conn. | 10 |
| Bailey | 25 |

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Also, clothing from the country.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874.

*KANSAS SENATORIAL ELECTION.*

TOPEKA, Jan. 27.—The strength of the prominent candidates for United States Senator is shown by the following vote which was taken to-day: Osborn, 20; Phillips, 19; Plumb, 17; Kingman, 13; Hudson, 7; Harvey, 12. The remainder of the votes were scattered among a [illegible]

# ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

### A REVIEW OF THE WORK DONE BY THE SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY DR. STORRS, REV. M. S. BALDWIN, AND OTHERS.

The Twenty-first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening at the hall of the association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, and the occasion attracted an immense assemblage, which filled the auditorium and galleries to their utmost capacity. Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the President of the association, occupied the chair, and among those on the platform were Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Messrs. Frederick Marquand, Jonathan Sturges, W. H. Fogg, Nathan Bishop, G. A. Sabine, Robert L. Stuart, James Stokes, Jr., Benjamin H. Field, R. A. Brick, John S. Bussing, James A. Bennett, &c. The proceedings were opened with prayer, reading of the Scriptures, and vocal music. The report of the Secretary was then read. The following is a synopsis of it:

The twenty-first year of the association has been signalized by two events, which have given extraordinary publicity not only to our own society, but to the cause of associations in this and every land. These are the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and the mission of one of our members, Mr. Vincent Colyer, to the southern cities stricken with yellow fever. For ten days our entire building was placed at the disposal of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, for the accommodation and entertainment of the delegates to its Sixth General Conference. Upon the breaking out of the plague of yellow fever in the City of Memphis, Mr. Vincent Colyer volunteered to visit the city as the representative of the association. A statement of this proposed visit in the city papers awakened such general interest, that money to the amount of over $4,000 was promptly contributed for the relief of the sufferers. During some two months Mr. Colyer devoted himself to this work. His philanthropic labors were not confined to Memphis, but were extended to Montgomery, Ala., Bainbridge, Ga., Shreveport, La., Columbus, Ga., and Marshall, Texas. A detailed report of his labors will shortly be given to the public. Another contribution to the welfare of our affiliated societies should be mentioned. In June, 1866, the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces located their Executive Committee in this City, selecting to constitute it five of our most active members. Ever since that time, this committee has continued here, conducting an extensive correspondence with the associations, publishing, for seven years, a periodical containing news and essays concerning our work, and superintending the visitation which has extended from Nova Scotia to Kansas, to over 500 societies. When they were appointed in 1866, sixty Young Men's Christian Associations had been organized. There are now on the roll the names of over 900. Our association has very generously promoted this work of the International Convention. Since we entered our building, in January, 1870, a commodious office has been furnished to the committee. The funds required to carry on this work during the past seven years have amounted to $50,000, of which members and friends in New-York have contributed $19,000, or nearly one-third. In behalf of undenominational effort for young men throughout the continent, we appeal to our friends for further encouragement and support.

A feature of our home work, which has also obtained a national interest, calls for special mention. An investigation into the condition and needs of the young men of New-York, made February, 1866, called the attention of the Board of Directors to the traffic in obscene books, prints, &c., as a fruitful source of demoralization and crime. But those at that time best informed, had not just any sense of the magnitude of this business. A movement begun two years ago has exhibited the wide extent to which it is carried on, and, in some degree, its power for evil. Prior to 1868 there was no law in this State capable of efficient enforcement, and prosecuting officers generally declined, on the ground that they take proceedings against offenders. In 1866, an act was drafted by a committee of the association, and introduced into the Legislature; it passed the Senate, but the committee were not able to carry it through the Assembly, though there ordered to a third reading. The effort was renewed the next year, a new bill having been prepared. That year the bill disappeared the last day of the session, as the Clerk of the Assembly was about to take it up for its final reading. In 1868 the association bill was supported by influence from kindred societies all over the State. Medical societies also presented a bill striking at some evils untouched by that proposed by our committee. The two bills were combined in one, and every effort was put forth to secure its passage. It became a law just at the close of the session, after a desperate contest, in which the clause in regard to indecent advertisements was openly contested, on the ground that it was a blow at the liberty of the press. This was a salutary law. The Legislature of 1872 modified it by striking out one class of offenses, and reducing the degrees of the punishment, as to both fine and imprisonment. In 1873 the law was again modified. Shortly after the passage of the law of 1868 considerable effort was made by a committee of the association to enforce it. A few convictions were had, but no perceptible effect was produced. In 1871 the business was carried on more openly than ever before. We are grateful to record that in March last, through the instrumentality of Mr. Comstock, Congress enacted a stringent law covering this entire question, as it affects the District of Columbia and the Territories and the postal service. Early in October, 1871, the attention of Mr. Comstock was called to this crime, and he began the work as a volunteer detective and complainant, which he has since prosecuted with marked persistence and success. The summary of the work of the committee must be brief. From the nature of the business, details cannot be entered into. Since March, 1872, the following seizures have been made:

Thirteen thousand pounds of bound books, containing from 150 to 300 pages each; 4,000 pounds of the same books in process of manufacture; 199,500 pictures and photographs; 6,250 microscopic pictures; 628 negative photographic plates; 350 engraved steel and copper plates; 501 engraved wood-cuts and electrotyped plates; 14,200 pounds stereotype plates, for printing 145 different books; 20 lithographic stones; 60,300 improper articles; 700 pounds of lead molds; 3 establishments for the manufacture of these were closed; 130,275 circulars, catalogues and songs; 4,750 newspapers, containing improper advertisements or other matter; 20,000 letters, from various parts of the United States, ordering goods; 5,000 letters from dealers, as shown by account-books of publishers; 22,000 names of persons, throughout the United States, catalogued and sold to dealers, as persons likely, upon receipt of circulars, to send orders.

The property thus seized has, of course, been destroyed.

Advertisements, more than enough to entirely fill one of our largest dailies, have been stricken out of the various newspapers throughout the United States. One hundred and six arrests have been made, 70 of which were in New-York City, 3 in Brooklyn, 9 in Albany, 9 in Syracuse, 9 in Rochester, 1 in West Troy, 1 in Canajoharie—a total for this State of 89. The remaining arrests were made in Boston, Springfield, Hinsdale, N. H., New-Haven, and Stamford, Conn. Fines to the amount of $9,250 have been imposed. The terms of sentence pronounced upon those convicted amount to twenty-four years and one month. This traffic, having its centre in New-York, has extended to all parts of the land. Parties who could not carry on their business here with impunity, removed to other parts of the country, but were followed up and brought to justice. The amount of time and labor necessary to the prosecution of this work, and its manifest importance, led the Board of Directors to draft a bill for the incorporation of a society to be specially charged with the suppression of this traffic. This bill became a law during the past year, and the society has been recently organized, and is now entirely independent of this association.

The home work of the association, during the year, has been specially interesting. At the central building the Bible class, at 5 o'clock P. M., led by Prof. Thomson, M. D., has steadily increased in numbers. During 1872 the attendance averaged 300. The past year the average has exceeded 700, with an attendance of over 1,100 during the last two months. Many have been connected with this class ever since its beginning. The association, and all interested in the study of God's word, are under no ordinary obligations to Dr. Thomson for the patient, self-denying enthusiasm with which he has, during the past four years, conducted this important class.

All the details connected with the work of the committees of the board, of the association, and of the branches, have been carefully supervised by the Executive Committee. More has been accomplished by the Rooms and Library Committee than in any previous year. The attendance upon the various educational classes in the building in book-keeping, writing, French, German, Italian, vocal music, and gymnastics has greatly increased. The total cost of this department for the year has been $3,100. Of this sum, $300 was received from the "Stokes Foundation for maintaining classes in penmanship and book-keeping."

The attendance at the library has increased thirty-five per cent. over last year. Through the great liberality of Mr. William Niblo, the library has received a very valuable addition. He has contributed the sum of $3,100 and 498 volumes, some of which are very rare and of great value. He has also presented the painting, "The Old Merchants," which now adorns the reading-room.

The Sunday evening service and the Bible class, the monthly receptions for the members, and the monthly meetings are under the care of the Lecture Committee. Special mention should be made of the remarkable success of the course of lectures by Prof. Proctor on Astronomy, recently closed, and the enthusiasm with which they were received.

The Invitation Committee, in addition to the general work of inviting young men to the rooms, gave in the Spring a reception to the young men of the City engaged in the dry-goods trade, and another in the Autumn to those in the book and stationery trade.

The Membership Committee have examined 242 applications for active membership. 1,749 of all classes have been received as members. The present membership is 4,500.

The Reception Committee have been in attendance to receive and welcome visitors.

The several committees have been active and fortunate during the year. The Harlem, Yorkville, and Eastern branches have carried on their labors with fidelity. They have been enabled to reach large numbers of young men not in the habit of attending church. The Eastern branch has suffered by the removal from that part of the City of some of its most efficient laborers, and it is to be regretted that they have not been able to secure men to take their places. [illegible] was mentioned, in last [illegible]

[illegible] ries in the City of New-York 148,000 young men. According to the last census, this number has been increased to 227,000. The heartiest thanks of all the Christian people in this City in any way interested in the class for which we labor are due to the friends through whose munificent liberality the work of this association has been carried on all these years. But if the association is to press its work on a scale commensurate with the seductive influences in operation in our community for the debasement and ruin of young men, the mortgage of $150,000 now resting on the building must be paid. The work demands that the income of the association be increased. The $10,500 of the income of the building now paid each year for interest on the mortgage should be expended in the promotion and enlargement of the work. We earnestly appeal to all in sympathy with us to release the building from debt, and place it in our hands without financial incumbrance.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. Storrs, who said that he had sometimes wondered why one living outside New-York, and coming to it occasionally, was not more impressed than one living in it all the time with the rapidity and splendor of its growth. Everything was hurried through in America. The Englishman said that a characteristic of the American was that he wanted to do everything in twenty minutes, and the growth of towns and cities was no exception to that general rule. And yet there was something really impressive in the rapid advance of this City. It was hard for them to realize that there were men living who remembered when Wall street was considered up town, when Broadway terminated at St. Paul's Church, and when the street between the Astor House and Grace Church was known as the road to Albany. But even they who were young men remembered well enough when Bleecker street was higher up town than that building in which they sat was then, and when all round them was nothing but a barren waste. It was the triumph of American progress and the triumph of democratic enterprise and push. Paris, under the hand of its imperial master, with the Treasury of the Empire at his command, did not advance so splendidly and so rapidly. Berlin, which, since it became the imperial capital, had been growing at the rate of 2,000 a week in respect to population, did not grow so brilliantly and so fast as New-York. And this promised to continue. Even the war, which crushed so many interests in this country, built up this City, and now it was a question which every thoughtful man should ask himself, looking at this immense physical progress, what was to balance, what was to penetrate and ennoble this material growth? In a man's worldly prosperity, that prosperity and its results were counteracted by the refining influences of morality, and he counted it, then, a great benefit to the whole community that this institution and others of a like character should be fostered, for they were institutions pre-eminently designed to train the moral nature and to refine the community at large. It was not an institution for supplying physical want; it was one to train the spiritual and moral qualities of the young men who will be the governing men of the future. It was an institution for aiding them in their social relations, the understanding and carrying forward of which implied a high and delicate sense of moral obligation. The work itself had an ennobling influence. The painter and the artist were refined by the work of their hands and the Benefits of a noble work were perpetual. The session of the Evangelical Alliance recently held in the City created a mightly interest in religion, but its effect was comparatively transient and superficial as compared with the influence which came all the time from the work to which they had devoted themselves, and which was quickened by the indwelling inspiration of the Son of God. And so would that institution bless those who directly received of its gifts, and bless, also, the community and the nation. Its object is to meet the young man estranged and friendless, and bring him into fellowship and friendship. How beautiful was the thought. What solitude so perfect as the solitude of the stranger in a great and popular city? In the midst of all the beauties and historic attractions of the cities of the Old World the stranger was lost and at sea, and but let him meet a countryman—no matter what his disposition—and he freezes to him, and would stick to him to death itself. Without any of the attractions of the Old World, New-York is a dreary spot for a stranger to come into. People were so hurried that they seemed harder and more illnatured. They need, then, that society undertook to show him that the City was not so stony, but full of warm, welcoming blood; that it built a home and a resting-place for such as he, and that it stretched out the hand of the City, the hand of the public Christianity of the City of New-York, warm and eager to grasp his. But it was not welcome alone, but instruction. Yearly, men sent their sons to the countries of the Old World to learn languages, but in that institution the opportunity was presented of perfecting themselves in that respect, and there the department of physical education and entertainment were also attached. The association reached men of the finest mold, the most generous spirited, to whom life meant more than existence, to whom existence must have variety, amusement, and exhilarating excitement. These were the first men to be assailed into temptation, in all those seductive influences around us. They were easier tempted to their destruction than those of a grosser mold, and blessed be that association that opened up that entertainment, and gave variety and pleasure to those men and saved them from the perils by which they were surrounded. The collective young men of the City of New-York were the Prince Imperials in our democratic American society, and they ought to be educated in joy that was pure, in pleasure that was innocent, and as a nation they would thus arise. He was glad, he said, to notice that the society had not deteriorated in earnestness. Institutions like individuals often lose the glory of their earlier life, but he heard their report that evening with a kind of staggering wonder. Their association did not contain as many members as that in Brooklyn; that could not be expected, [laughter,] but in other respects its progress was greater. He congratulated them upon their great success, and bid them look forward for increased success in the future. He concluded amid applause.

Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, was next introduced. He observed that, disguised as it may be, the deepest feelings of a people were always in their religion, and, therefore, mightier than the might of armies, more profound than the diplomacy of statesmen, more lasting than hereditary traditions, were the impulses and dictates of a people's religion. There were no two countries on the face of the world in which religious impressions were so strong as in these two mighty States which comprised the Anglo-Saxon world. There were vast bonds which united this country with the British Empire, ties of interest and association, a commerce so great that history afforded no parallel, a common literature and language; but deeper, more lasting than all, was the one common faith in the crucified Redeemer. [Applause.] Let them both grow deeper and deeper, and he hoped they would be ever one in all that was pure and all that was true. As pertinent to the occasion for which they were called together, he spoke of youth and success, quoting the remarkable expression of old Disraeli, that youth was a blunder, manhood a struggle, and old age a regret. He pointed to the careers of Alexander, Adolphus, Pitt, Pascal, Raphael, and others, to illustrate what can be achieved in youth, and by adopting the principles and counsel of their association the reverse of Disraeli's utterance would be proved. No nation, he asserted, ever grew to greatness or strength which did not cultivate the morality of its young men, and it should be therefore the business of every city to advance the young men physically, morally, and intellectually, with a basis for all in religion. He could only repeat the advice of the last speaker, that the young men of to-day were the statesmen of the future; and if they loved themselves, their country, and its great name, they would so educate themselves that their descendants would be proud of their record and glory.

Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered a very brief address. He asserted that there was in the breast of every human being a chained tiger, and that barbarism was just underneath them. The barbarism which resulted from the finest civilization was the worst. Marat and Danton and Robespierre could never have been born and cradled in a German forest, but only in Parisian streets, and the great struggle of Christian civilization was now and always to keep itself out of the abyss. Statistics showed that the proportion of the illiterate to the educated criminal, was nine to one, and that was bad enough but not too bad. They should recognize the fact that crime could be diminished by education and lucrative employment and by a careful manipulation on the part of Christian men, one of the great social problems of the day could be solved. It was one of the features of that organization to provide employment. They should remember one other thing: That intemperance with which they undertook to deal was very largely a physical disease, and was not to be treated as a mere infirmity. Men were spirits clad in flesh—let them not forget that—and he looked upon it as a token of the wisdom of that organization, that it remembered that human beings were spirits robed in flesh. [Applause.] The proceedings terminated with prayer.

## EMPLOYES OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

A preliminary meeting of the dirt-cart men was held at Hibernia Hall, No. 23 Prince street, last night, Mr. J. B. Hackett presiding. Messrs. John McCluskey, James Kelly, Patrick Tierney, Patrick Sullivan, and the President were appointed a committee to wait on the authorities about their grievances. These are that their pay has been reduced from $4 to $3 50 a day, that they don't get their pay regularly, and that it is two months in arrears. The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

## ARTISTS' FUND SALE.

The fourteenth annual sale of pictures contributed for the benefit of the Artists' Fund, took place last evening at the Somerville Gallery, and was well attended. The prices obtained for some of the principal works were as follows: "Tea Roses," by Lambdin, $105; "Showery Day," by Bricher, $100; "Greenwood Lake," by David Johnson, $140; "Camp on Long Lake," by Homer Martin, $100; "The Little Rogue," by Guy, $195; "Forest Path," by Hicks, $180; "Gulnare," by Eaton, $190; "Keene Valley," by Fuechsel, $150; "Swiss Lake," by Casilear, $275; "Natural Affection," by W. H. Beard, $200; "Swinging on the Gate," by J. S. Brown, $200; "Autumn," by Whittredge, $175; "Lake George," by R. W. Hubbard, $175; "Fisherman's Yarn," by Wm. Morgan, $185; "Lake Dunmore, Vermont," by J. B. Bristol, $135; "Long Island Home," by C. H. Miller, $250; "Lake George," by A. B. Durand, $160; "Grandmamma," by F. G. Ryder, $160; "Old Hurley Church," by A. T. Bricher, $175; "The Spinner," by Geo. H. Boughton, $200; "Mount Chocorua," by Mr. T. H. [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

### "FOLLINE" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The new play of "Folline" was represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. It is an English version of Sardou's "Maison Neuve," much of the work, indeed, being a literal translation from the French. The piece tells an old story, which might have for a title, "All that Glitters is Not Gold." *Claire, (anglice Folline,)* and her husband, *René*, are worthy tradespeople, who, after accumulating a large fortune in a rather dull but respectable way, become possessed with a desire to shine in society. In spite of the counsels of old *Genevoix*, the uncle and partner of *René*, they depart from the beaten track of conservatism and launch out into speculation and a life of pleasure. A long series of misfortunes is in store for them. *René* wearies of his wife, and seeks *distraction* in the company of *Mlle. Mandarine*. *Folline* discovers her husband's doings, and accepts the attentions of *Count De Marsille*. Meanwhile, the Cashier of the now "fast" couple takes to flight, and the failure of an American house seems destined to complete their ruin. "Maison Neuve," however, is a comedy and not a drama, and all must end well. The perils are happily averted. Neither M. Sardou nor Mr. Daly could have found it very difficult to relieve the financial embarrassments of the concern, but the French writer showed plenty of cleverness in averting the catastrophe which appeared certain to result from *Claire's* dealings with *De Marsille*. The woman summons *De Marsille* to her house. The man comes, but his condition of semi-intoxication excites *Claire's* horror. She tries to send him forth, but he refuses to go. Then she feigns to relent, and offers him a narcotic, in the hope that in a moment of stupor he may prove more pliant to her will. *De Marsille* swallows an overdose of the drug and falls inanimate at her feet. *Claire* thinks he is dead, and for a few minutes suffers mental tortures better imagined than described. Meantime her husband returns, and but for the ingenuity of two trusted friends, to whom she hastily reveals her position, *De Marsille's* presence would be detected. Luckily, his body is hurriedly removed, and the satisfaction is had—if satisfaction it be—of learning, at a subsequent stage of events, that *De Marsille* still lives. The Parisian playwright does not resort to the intervention of clever people to remove *De Marsille* at the nick of time, nor does he very uselessly cause the letter *Claire* wrote him to fall into *René's* hands and to give rise to an explanation between husband and wife, as Mr. Daly does. In our judgment, the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre would have done better to have clung to M. Sardou throughout. The relief of the bankrupt firm is of course easily accomplished, for old *Genevoix*, and a kindly relative who has been snubbed in the days of splendor of the now repentant couple, are at hand when most wanted. But for the superfluous incident of the discovery of the letter of *René* we should say that Mr. Daly had executed his task with unusual skill. To admit that the language of "Folline" is equal in elegance and epigrammatic force to that of "Maison Neuve" would be to pay it too high a compliment; but it can be honestly declared that the dialogue is generally good; that the excisions as a rule relieve the text only of remarks that, witty as they are, are in reality nasty; that most of the interpolated passages are amusing and not at all out of place, and that the rôle which has been magnified until suited to the proportions of Miss Fanny Davenport's talent, has been handled with rare dexterity. The positive interest of the piece, the many merits of the representation, and the beauty of the setting prodnced last evening a very favorable impression. Had not the adapter weakened the Gallic dénouement, we should be inclined to refer to it as of actual depth, but it cannot be denied that the effect of the fourth and fifth acts, compressed into one, and including an ill-managed escape from a most dramatic situation, and a wholly unnecessary complication, diminished the fo[illegible] of the play on the public. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it is not possible to deal at length with the acting of "Folline." We shall revert to the subject, mentioning at present merely the fact that Miss Ada Dyas' personation of *Folline* was the effort of an intelligent and well-trained artist, who is only to be charged with lacking sympathetic facial expression and vocal quality, and the power requisite for such a scene as the terrible encounter with *De Marsille;* that Miss Fanny Davenport as *Aglaé* was a most fascinating *dea ex machina;* that the most agreeable performance, in our humble opinion, was that of Miss Sara Jewett, who, in the part of *Gabrille*, ("fresh from her convent school") showed the ability so frequently claimed and so rarely attained to of concealing art by art; and that Mr. Louis James, as *De Marsille*, went through the scene with *Folline* with exceeding tact. It may not, after all, be a great achievement to picture a drunken gentleman, but very few actors could contrive to reconcile, as well as Mr. James, the apparently antagonistic characteristics of good breeding and intoxication. The fu[illegible] cast of "Folline," which will be done nightly until further notice, is as follows:

CAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| René | Mr. Harkins |
| Genevoix | Mr. Fisher |
| The Count De Marsille | Mr. James |
| Pontarmé | Mr. Lewis |
| Gudin | Mr. Davidge |
| Gaspard | Mr. Parkes |
| Cousin Laube | Mr. Whiting |
| Andre | Mr. Conway |
| Bonefoy | Mr. Fawcett |
| The Commissary of Police | Mr. Peakes |
| Folline | Miss Ada Dyas |
| Aglaé | Miss Fanny Davenport |
| Gabrille | Miss Sara Jewett |
| Bastienne | Mrs. G. H. Gilbert |
| Theodosie | Miss Minnie Conway |
| Mme. Leguepy | Miss Nina Varian |

### THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening. Mme. Van Zandt filled the rôle of *Gilda* with much vocal brilliancy; Mr. G. F. Hall personated *Rigoletto*, and Messrs. Maas and Peakes and Mrs. Seguin assumed the remaining characters. To-night, "Faust" will be given for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society.

### MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

Miss Cushman gives her first reading at Steinway Hall, this evening. A mere mention of the fact is sufficient.

## THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

### EXPULSION OF THE LADIES FROM MEMBERSHIP IN THE BOARD—AN APPEAL PROBABLE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The Boston School Committee to-night had the question of the lady members under discussion, and after a debate of an hour and a half passed a resolution, by a vote of 45 to 42, declaring the seats of the lady members vacant. The ladies will take the case to the Supreme Court on an application for a mandamus. The result of the session of the School Board was conveyed to the Convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, which had been discussing "Abby Smith's Cows" all day, and passing resolutions condemning the men of Glastonbury, and applauding the heroic sister and the Grangers. Upon receipt of the news the convention cried "Shame! shame," and immediately adjourned, after which supplementary resolutions denouncing the Boston School Board were passed and the convention closed.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pehn., Jan. 27.—Dr. Pancoast expects to receive an answer from Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, N. C., to-morrow. If it is favorable, he, with other prominent physicians, will proceed at once to that States and make an examination of the bodies of the Siamese twins. The bodies will not be brought to this city, as was at first intended. Dr. Pancoast fears the bodies may not be in good condition when [illegible]

# THE GENEVA AWARD.

## ARGUMENT BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Committee on the Judiciary to-day had before them the question of the Alabama Claims. Mr. Dudley Field addressed the committee in behalf of the Columbian Insurance Company, which failed on the 23d of January, 1866, owing to debts of a very large amount, and having means to pay but a small amount of the indebtedness. The principal asset, and the one that was then most relied on was the Alabama claim. The company had paid away to insurancers under war risks a very large sum of money for losses arising directly from acts of vessels hostile to the United States during the late war. Of this sum about $639,000 was due to the acts of the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, the three vessels which were selected by the Geneva Tribunal as being those for whose ravages an indemnity should be paid. The amount upon these vessels alone, including interest, would, therefore, amount at present to a sum which may be stated at $1,000,000. Mr. Field maintained that the vessels and their cargoes destroyed by the Alabama cruisers were insurd against loss by capture. The war risk was assumed by the underwriters, and they having paid the original owners the full value of the property destroyed, it seemed but just that they should receive whatever might be saved. No principle of law was better settled than that in such a case, the underwriter is subrogated to all the rights of the assured. These very claims were presented to the Committee of Arbitration of Geneva, as a part of those which Great Britain was called upon to pay. They are to be found in the printed book containing the proofs which were laid before that august tribunal which decided that interest should be allowed, and it awarded a gross sum which covered the rest of the claims submitted to it, with interest, and of these claims allowed a considerable proportion consisted of the claims of the Columbian Insurance Company.

It was true that the money paid by Great Britain cannot be recovered back by the Government of that country, and that, therefore, the feelings or sentiments of the English people are not absolutely binding upon us, but that there was a widespread feeling in that nation that it would be unjust to distribute this fund in any way other than that contemplated by the Tribunal is undoubted. Mr. Field maintained that the ends of justice would be best subserved if the courts were left to distribute the awards precisely as they would if a private individual instead of the Government held this sum for distribution. Each claimant could bring his suit where he found it most convenient.

Mr. Brainerd, of New-York, argued in favor of including the losses by the Shenandoah before the period fixed by the Geneva Arbitrators.

Mr. Evarts argued that the subject of the Geneva award had been so much discussed that the controversy was narrowed to well-defined dimensions. He represented very large interests, of those uninsured as well as of insurance companies, who had become assignees of owners whom they had insured. Passing by the question of the method of distributing the fund, the questions to be discussed were: What was the action of the Government in regard to private claims up to the point of the Geneva award; what was it up to the framing of the treaty; how is it dealt with in the treaty; how presented by the Government as promoters of the litigation, and then how disposed of by the tribunal? It was conceded on all hands that Great Britain was not in the position of an enemy, nor the ally of an enemy. Our losses were occasioned by the omission or neglect of the subjects of a friendly nation to guard that friendship properly, and the claims for these losses are brought to the attention of the Government of the United States for adjustment by that Government with the Government of a friendly power. The insurance companies happen to be the first parties who presented claims of this character to our Government. They were received, and transmitted to our Minister as private claims of citizens suffering from injuries, for which this Government interposed its good offices with Great Britain for indemnity. They were rejected by Great Britain, on the ground that they admitted no relations to the transactions of the Confederate cruisers, and would not entertain any claims either on the part of insurance companies or of original losers. When our Government was pressing these claims on England, it advertised for all sufferers to present their claims, that it might take charge of them, and they were collected and filed in the State Department, and the Government acted as the agent of its citizens in pressing them upon the notice and action of Great Britain. The result of this was the appointment of two conventions—the Johnson-Clarendon and the Johnson-Stanley Conventions—with the intention of submitting these claims as private claims to the adjudication of a mixed commission, which shall also entertain the claims of British subjects who suffered during the war, for which our Government, also as a friendly power, should be responsible to Great Britain.

If the convention had sat and adjudicated claims there can be no question that the respective Governments would have paid its awards to the citizens of the other in satisfaction of their claims as private citizens, but that treaty was rejected mainly upon the ground that our public complaints against England were not entertained, and under the influence of these complaints all negotiations were suspended until, prompted by a message from the President, the sub ect was resumed, and the result was the treaty under which this award was made at Geneva. If there had been an award under the former treaty it certainly would have been an adjudication of private claims and nothing else, and how can it be said that this award of the Geneva Tribunal differs from what the other would have been? The Government is appealed to in order to adopt a course of reasoning that makes this fund wholly at its disposal as a bounty. If that is so, and the claimants have no rights, then the maimed soldiers and sailors are much greater claimants than the insured or uninsured merchants. If we had undertaken to treat our case with England as if she had been a belligerent and not a friendly power, what are now called indirect claims would have been the directest claims in the world, and these private claims nothing but subsidiary and incidentally augmenting claims, but our claims were made upon the basis that there was a Governmental negligence on the part of England, whereby friendship was abused and neutrality violated, and we presented under that relation these private claims as the incidents and the circumstances under which reparation should be made, and we inserted phrases in the treaty which covered a general claim, and, as they said, limited us substantially to these private claims. We went to Geneva without having withdrawn our claims in the least, and our counsel argued every one of the indirect claims to the best of their ability, among which was the claim for war premiums, whereupon Great Britain, through her counsel, objected to going on with the arbitration and moved an adjournment, and the arbitrators were of opinion that these premiums and insurance, and the cost of the war, and of the injury to commerce, were not subjects that, on the principles of international law, could be considered between nations in this relation. Our Government, under that judgment, decided that it would not further insist upon any of these heads of complaint, or of indemnity from that time forward. Not a word was said by our Government in the tribunal on the subject of war premiums.

## AN INSANE LADY TRAVELER.

A lady passenger on the Chicago express which arrived at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday morning, attracted the attention of the conductor and other passengers by her singular conduct. When the train reached Hudson the lady sprung from the car and ran up the street, leaving her trunks in the baggage van. The conductor gave chase, and did all he could to induce her to return to the car, but she refused to do so, and the train started south. She was taken by the Police and escorted to the Central House, when it was ascertained that her name was McCluskey, and that she had left Salt Lake City on the 23d inst. for New-York, where she has a brother employed in the Post Office, and that she was on her way to visit a family residing in Waverley place, in this City. The Police pronounce the woman insane, and have sent her on here in charge of Conductor Stevens.

## LOCAL FIRES.

The Fire Commissioners propose to furnish every house in this City with a card showing the location of the nearest fire-alarm box, and where the key to the same may be found. The cards are being prepared, but will not be ready for several days.

An alarm from the [illegible] was rung at [illegible] down a new house now in the course of erection in Fifth avenue, near Second street, Mt. Vernon, for Rev. Father Coles, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in the village. The piazza was discovered on fire by a Mr. Stermagle, shortly before 12 o'clock, and on going to the spot he found that a quantity of shavings and other combustible materials had been piled up, saturated with kerosene, and set on fire. By the timely application of water the flames were extinguished.

The loss by the fire at Quintard's iron foundry on East Eleventh street, on Monday night, is estimated at $6,000 on building and $30,000 on stock. The building was owned by Murphy & Co. R. L. Gilbert & Co., whose confectionery, at No. 165 Washington street, was destroyed by fire on the same night, sustain a loss of $35,000, insured for $10,000 in the Home of Hartford, $25,000 in the Springfield of Massachusetts, and $5,000 in the Guardian Company.

## THE COAL-MINERS.

### CALL FOR A MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL.

The following call has been issued for a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Council of Coal-miners, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, March 24:

ST. CLAIR, Penn., Jan. 26, 1874.

*To the Miners of Pennsylvania:*

GENTLEMEN: The annual session of the State Council of the Miners and Laborers of Pennsylvania Benevolent Association is hereby called, to meet in the City of Harrisburg on Tuesday, March 24, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, delegates to report at the State Capital Hotel, from whence they will be directed to the hall selected. The session would rightly come on the 17th, taking preceding years as a guide, but that being a holiday with many of our people we have taken the liberty to substitute the 24th, hoping this may be a day suited to the convenience of all parties interested. All organizations of miners or mine laborers for purely defensive purposes, and all collieries not organized, are invited to send representatives, who, on proving that they are in active sympathy with our movement, will be entitled to all the privileges accorded to the delegates.

Fellow-working men, it is proposed to inaugurate, at the coming meeting, the means of organizing under the one central head, all the workers in and about the mines, of whom there are so many thousands in this Commonwealth. To this end it will be suggested that our organizer be placed in the field, whose sole duty it shall be to travel from place to place, avoiding no single one where mining is done, presenting to the men, as best he can, the advantages of unionism, explaining the constitution and by-laws of our association, and urging connection with and support of it as the only certain means of elevating the craft and securing its followers against the threatened invasion of its rights by the vast railroad and mining corporations with which miners, more than any other class of working people, are brought into conflict. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have their State canvassers and have reaped such a harvest of success from the seed they have sown, that all who have watched their progress are even anxious to make the trifling expenditure necessary to support one in Pennsylvania. Timely notice of the meeting is thus given, in order that all may have a day or two of canvassing the propriety of this mode, and it is hoped that every delegate will come prepared to give expression of the will of his constituency regarding it. Now is the golden hour for work. As a rule, our men are in employ at living, not remunerative wages. The same opportunity may not occur again. Let us have a full meeting; let every miner in the Keystone State be there in person or by representative. All needed information sent on application to

JOHN SINEY, President.

GEO. CORBETT, Secretary.

## PROPOSED FREE THINKERS' DEMONSTRATION.

The German Free Thinkers' Union held a special meeting at the Turn Hall last evening, when the reports of the committees in reference to the projected indignation meeting at the Cooper Institute, to protest against the conduct of the Police toward the working men, were received. These were to the effect that the arrangements were such that this time there will be no failure, and that the demonstration will surely take place at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening. Remarks on the subject were made by Messrs. Bieling, Weil, Dr. Lilienthal, Gundlach, Jones, and other leaders of the Free Thinkers. The Turnverein and the Vorwaerts Society will take an active part in the demonstration, and a committee of ten was appointed to act as a floor committee. A Mr. Swinton delivered a brief address in English, and said that there ought to be a test case made out against the authorities, to test the authority they had assumed. The meeting was attended by some 250 persons, most of whom, however, were not members of the society, which, heretofore, was composed of some eighty members. These, however, were considerably increased by an enrollment of new members last night, when some fifty persons signed the roll. The list of speakers at the Cooper Institute on Friday includes the names of Dr. Lilienthal, Mme. Lilienthal, his wife, Dr. Hoeber, Alex. Jones, and other leading Free Thinkers, and John Swinton, who will speak in English.

## THE CLAN-NA-GAEL BALL.

The annual ball of the Clan-na-Gael Association took place last night at Irving Hall, and was a most enjoyable affair. The ball-room was tastefully decorated with the flags of the United States and the Irish national flag, and festoons of red, white, and blue depended gracefully from the ceiling, and were caught up at the sides. The presentation flag of the Sixty-ninth Regiment occupied a prominent position, and the balconies were profusely draped with bunting. A noticeable feature of the decorations was the blending of the orange and green. The name of the association in gas illumination, glittering at the head of the ball-room, added to the brilliant appearance of the hall. Dancing commenced at 10:30. The promenade being headed by the President of the association. The programme of dancing was well selected, and the music excellent. The toilettes were varied and attractive, and the guests, under the admirable management of the officers and various committees, enjoyed themselves to the utmost. About 700 persons were present, many of the gentlemen being in uniform. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie, of Maryland, and Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Chester, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, and Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday on his way to Boston.

Commander R. F. R. Lewis, United States Navy; Ex-Congressman Lewis McKenzie, of Virginia; and Ex-Congressman T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y.; Ex-Mayor Barker, of Detroit; and W. O. Hughart, President of the Southern Security Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut; Anson Stager, of Chicago; J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; and C. R. Griggs, of Delaware, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS ORGANIZING.

A meeting of German beer-saloon keepers residing in the Tenth Ward was held at No. 316 Broome street yesterday afternoon. An organization was formed to protect themselves against certain operations of the Excise laws. They are annoyed about the spasmodic efforts of the Excise and Police Commissioners to insure a complete and strict compliance with the law.

## EXTENSIVE FLOOD ON THE OSWEGO RIVER.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Fulton, on the Oswego River, to the *Times* says: "The most extensive flood known here for twenty years is now devastating the lower portions of the village. It is occasioned by the high water in the river, and the damming up of a large quantity of ice on both sides of the island channel. From Dilt's machine-shop to Laprairie & Merton's grocery, a distance of about half a mile, and all west of the canal, the water covers the ground from two to seven feet deep. Sunday evening about thirty families were obliged to leave their homes, and many more this morning were carried from the second story of their houses, where they had taken refuge, by boats. One instance is related where a whole family were taken from their up-stairs retreat, and among them a very sick mother, carrying a tiny baby

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—24, Wood vs. Glass et al.; 74, The People ex rel. Killian vs. The Board of Education; 92, Depew vs. Davey; 118, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Merchant (two motions;) 119, In the matter, &c., Muller; 121, Flanagan vs. Holland, Trustee; 142, Smith vs. Sussex Railroad Company; 146, Ternier vs. Cooke, &c.; 165, White vs. Livingston; 192, Germania Bank vs. Koehler; 193, Meyer vs. Tanner; 196, Grocers' Bank vs. Fitch; 198, De Braulien vs. Voght; 200, Chatham National Bank vs. Merchants' National Bank; 201, Willis vs. Tomey; 206, Hunter vs. Colvin et al.; 207, Cassanova vs. Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania; 208, Morrison vs. Morrison; 209, In relation to Reynolds, &c.; 210, —— vs. ——; 215, Schenck, Survivor, vs. Ingraham, Jr., &c.; 219, Handrow vs. Fargo, Trustee; 220, Soher vs. Fargo, Trustee; 221, Paul vs. Fargo, Assignee; 224, Ahern vs. Goodspeed, &c.; 226, Ridgway, &c., vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad; 228, Wilfelder vs. Allen, &c.; 235, Potter vs. Coulter; 236, Wippler vs. Wippler; 238, In the matter, &c., Redmond; 238½, —— vs. ——; 239, Spaford vs. McPhail; 244, Brown vs. Ruck, &c.; 245, Riley vs. Corwin; 246, Flott vs. Harmony Fire Insurance Company; 249, Holyoke, &c., vs. Adams, &c.; 276, Allen vs. Brennan; 281, Carpenter vs. Sance; 283, Collins vs. Schultze; 284, Marsh vs. Caldwell, &c.; 294, Feinck vs. Josephson et al.; 302, Hill vs. Charter Oak Insurance Company; 325, Williams vs. Williams; 338, Dambmann vs. Butterfield. Call, 203, Tobias vs. Conkling.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Donohue, JJ.—18, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 135, —— vs. ——; 172, English et al. vs. Steele; 321, Brown vs. Post; 17, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 104, The People ex rel. Kazinski vs. The Mayor, &c.; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 124, Deas vs. Wandell; 128, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 129, The People ex rel. Steumler vs. McGuire; 40, The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company vs. Seaman et al.; 175, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 176, Willis vs. Weaver; 177, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 178, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 179, Jex vs. Board of Education; 180, Clark vs. Donaldson; 182, Hope vs. Lawrence; 183, Arnold et al. vs. Nichols.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—735, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 2779 Darlin vs. The Mayor, &c.; 715, Battersby vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 277, Claflin et al. vs. Amerman; 1207, Reed et al. vs. Brady; 1031, Post, &c., vs. Coles; 1075, Spalding vs. Bennett; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Proag; 1135, Kohner vs. Schlaefer; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 1253, Gates et al. vs. Hayes; 1257, Boylan vs. Cook; 1267, West-side Bank vs. Altenbrand el al.; 1271, Schaefer vs. Bertard; 1277, Ernst vs. Miller et al.; 1279, O'Neill vs. Gaylord et al.; 1281, Genet vs. Adams; 1289, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; 1303½, Church et al. vs. Bullock et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—814, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1333, Maxmillian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1464, Jordan vs. Jordan; 1468, Edwards vs. Huthway, Jr.; 1498, Blake, Administratrix, vs. Woodruff et al.; 820, Thurber et al. vs. Appolant et al.; 1508, Saunders vs. Troope et al.; 1548, Silverman vs. Stein; 1558, Ferris et al. vs. Ladd, Jr., et al.; 1566, Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.; 1568, Lion et al. vs. Hirschfield; 1570, Haussman vs. Harding; 1572, Tatham vs. Strong; 1574, Aiken vs. Hoyt et al.; 1576, Sedgwick, Assignee, vs. Hillier et al.; 1578, Pignard vs. Poissonnier; 1580, Mills, Assignee, vs. Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Companies; 1582, Darlington vs. Wells; 1584, Silverstein, Assignee, vs. Ebling.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vost, J.—61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 401, Moore et al. vs. Schaefer; 843, Gardener vs. Bennett; 605, Ratzen vs. Reinecke; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 875, Shaw vs. Scott, impleaded; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 795, Conway vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 891, Stevens vs. Coleman et al.; 893, Ward vs. Hazard; 897, Krebs vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 901, Henderson vs. Colby; 903, Oakley et al. vs. Mayer et al.; 905, North Missouri Insurance Company vs. Mauganston.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 702, Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 586, Graves vs. Lowell et al.; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 740, Wemer vs. Naegler; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 500, Lord et al. vs. Burns; 572, Jutter vs. Hughes; 758, Henderson et al. vs. Beman; 514, Ouilf vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 668, Courter vs. Ferguson, &c.; 392, Mierson vs. Hope.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Lietch vs. Atlantic National Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until first Monday of February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—George Westell, Edward Madlinger, arson; Edward Shields, felonious assault and battery; James O'Connor, John Barre, Isaac Walsh, burglary; Charles Cordeals, alias French Charley, burglary; William Stevens, burglary; John J. Blair, burglary; Michael T. Maloney, Thomas Molony, larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Conklin, Charles Lyon, Thomas E. Smith, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Thomas, two cases, larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Reynolds, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Judgments affirmed—Johnson vs. The People; Kelly vs. The People.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Salisbury vs. Brandon; Hall vs. Minturn; Hall vs. Minturn; Hall vs. Minturn.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Woods vs. The People.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Marvin vs. The Brewster Iron Mining Company.

Order affirmed with costs—Ballou vs. Parsons.

Order reversed and motion granted with costs, but without prejudice to a new application by the plaintiff on notice—Rice vs. Ehele.

Appeals dismissed with costs—The People ex rel. Edmund L. Judson vs. Thatcher; the People ex rel. Grissler vs. Fowler.

Motion denied with $10 costs—Gray vs. Barton; Sherman vs. Parish.

Motion denied, but with leave to the defendant to dismiss his appeal upon payment of the costs thereof to the present time, to enable him to apply in the Supreme Court for relief, as he shall be advised—Darbee vs. Ellwood.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

Reading vs. Reading; Allen vs. Savage; Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Taylor; Hazard vs. Amberson; in the matter &c., Cowan; Gillender vs. Nelson; Murray vs. Wood; Martine vs. Lowenstein; Van Schaick vs. Higgins; memorandums.

Mayer vs. Mayer; reference ordered.

Shaw vs. Hayes; granted.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Aitken vs. Johnston; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Chief Justice Monell.*

Mendelsohn vs. Stout; this is not a case in which the party can have an extra allowance under section 308 of the code.

Schemerhorn vs. Wheeler; motion denied.

Smith vs. Reynolds; Justice vs. Long; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Daly.*

Fowle vs. Covert; Loughran vs. Murphy; see memoranda for Counsel.

Hewells vs. Dickerman; motion granted.

Capers vs. Morell; Rogers vs. Irwin; motion denied.

*By Judge Loew.*

Goodchild vs. Carr; case settled.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,405 bales; gross, 13,888 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,419 bales; to the Continent, 2,459 bales; to France, 9,230 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 291,645 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 3,082 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15 bales; to the Continent, 1,197 bales; to France, 2,766 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 57,929 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady, nominally unchanged; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 3,108 bales; exports coastwise, 72 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 73,692 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—Cotton dull; demand limited; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 2,771 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,610 bales; coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 116,056 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,658 bales; sales, 896 bales; stock, 111,890 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108¼; New 5s, 102⅞; New-York Central, 95½; Erie Preferred, 69. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 22½c.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 20c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £25,000.

4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 17½c.

6:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 12½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, steady; no transactions. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 19,000 quarters, including 15,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January and February, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn—41s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles. Lard, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is quiet and unchanged. Produce—Petroleum, 12½d.@13d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 9d.@10d. for Spirits.

Evening—Common Rosin, 8s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Refined Petroleum, 12½d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Common Rosin, 7s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Linseed-oil £29 05s.@£29 09s. ℔ tun. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 27.—Petroleum, 3½ francs for fine pale American.

## PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Wool steady and in fair demand; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 56½c.@58c.; extra, 55c.@57c.; medium, 55c.@57c.; coarse, 50c.@52c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 50c.@53c.; medium, 53c.@56c.; [illegible]

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 27, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold a four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 12.3 by 100, situated on Lexington avenue, west side, 26.11 feet north of Twenty-ninth street, for $5,500 over and above incumbrances amounting to $8,300, making a total price realized $13,800. The purchaser was J. M. Whitcomb, plaintiff in the legal action. The property rents at the rate of $1,700 per annum. James M. Miller, at a mortgage sale, also sold a lot 30 by 77.6, with two brick-front buildings thereon, located at Newark, N. J., and known as No. 71 Orange street, between Broad and Plane streets, for $9,600, the buyer being J. A. Byrnes, mortgagee. No other sales were effected. The auction in charge of Messrs. Muller & Son, involving the sale of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, west of Sixth avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 24. The sale in charge of Hugh N. Camp, of two lots on East One Hundred and Sixth street, west of Fourth avenue, was announced as settled, and in the case of the sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co., of two houses and lots on West Forty-ninth street, east of Eleventh avenue, nothing was done, the Referee not putting in an appearance. The proposed legal sale in Brooklyn, on Monday, by Mr. Camp, of property on Monroe street, was adjourned to Feb. 25.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions noticed for to-day are the following: By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of a plot 100.5 by 70, with unfinished brown-stone houses thereon, situate on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 19 by 92, on East Sixteenth street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the valuable bulk-head on the North River, between Murray and Warren streets, opposite Nos. 172, 173, 174, and 175 West street, being 106 feet front.

*EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JAN. 27.*

NEW-YORK.

*By Wm. Kennelly.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 4-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, Lexington av., w. s., 26.11 ft. n. of 29th st., lot 12.3x100 | $13,800 |

NEWARK, N. J.

*By James M. Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 3-story brick-front house, 1 2-story brick-front house and lot, No. 71 Orange st., n. s., between Broad and Plane sts., lot 30x77.6 | $9,600 |

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Monday, Jan. 26.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jane st., s. s., about 202 ft. e. of Washington st., 42.5x20 | $16,000 |
| 42d st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5 | 12,250 |
| 61st st., s. s., 275.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 99.4x100.5 | 57,500 |
| 78th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2 | 8,000 |
| 83d st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.1x102.2, ½ part | 1,000 |
| 119th st., s. s., 36 ft. from 4th av., widened, 18 x75.7 | 6,000 |
| 131st st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x99.11 | 3,000 |
| 140th st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of 6th av., 34x98.9 | 50,000 |
| Clinton av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d st., 150x100, Morrisania | 1,650 |
| West New av., e. s., centre line, 125 ft. n. from centre line, 175th st., 25x140 | 1,600 |
| 1st av., No. 129, 24.6x50 | 21,000 |
| 8th av., w. s., 61.4 ft. n. of 36th st., 37x104 | 70,000 |
| 11th av., n. w. corner of 78th st., 102.2x425; 79th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 300x102.2; 11th av., n. w. corner of 77th st., 102.2x100, ⅓ part | 66,677 |
| Point 85 ft. w. of Willis av., and 50 ft. n. of 140th st., thence n. 25 ft., thence w. 21 ft., Morrisania | 400 |
| At a point 77 ft. s. of 83d st. and 199.10 ft. w. of 3d av., thence w. 55.9 ft., thence s. 45 ft. | 2,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clinton place, n. s., 210.7 ft. w. of Broadway, 25 x93.11, 21 years, per year | $600 |
| 1st av., No. 445, n. w. corner of 26th st., store, 3½ years, per year | 1,200 |

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, CORNER OF LINCOLN place (Degraw st.) and 8th av., in view of the Park, splendid villa 22x60, lots 69x132. JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x½ the block, NO. 114 EAST 19TH ST., between 4th av. and Irving place.

ALSO,

No. 116 East 19th st.; similar house to the above and adjoining it.

ALSO,

in East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x80 x½ the block.

ALSO,

in East 9th st., near 5th av., a four-story high-stoop house, 25 feet front, lot one-half the block; Snug Harbor lease, fifteen years to run; price, $22,500.

ALSO,

a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x98.9, in West 21st st., near 5th av.; price, $40,000.

ALSO,

another first-class house in 22d st., between 4th av. and Broadway; house four story high stoop brown stone, 25x60x½ block.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.
Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED AND PANIC PRICES—Brown-stone house and lot, three-story, 16.8 by 50; lot, 100; all the improvements; 58th st., 9th av.; high ground; near the Park entrance. Also, two-story and basement brick house, Howard st., between Bedford and Wythe avs., fifteen minutes from South Seventh Street Ferry, Brooklyn; price $5,000; terms easy. Apply to J. W. STEPHENS, lumber dealer, 47th st., North River, and No. 6 Pine st., at 2 P. M., or on the premises.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st. Established 1853.
Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, two first-class dwellings on 25th st., near Broadway; lot about 50 feet by half the block; houses four story, elegantly and completely furnished, and will be sold or leased to acceptable tenants for three, five, or ten years. Possession at an early day. Might be rented for a hotel, or leased or sold singly.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 18, East 57th st.; Nos. 20 and 22, West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 17, East 53d st.; Nos. 22 and 31, West 52d st.; No. 13, East 48th st.; No. 13, East 41st st.; No. 31, West 39th st.; No. 7, West 34th st.; 5th av. Nos. 584, 675, 781, and 783. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

A NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE, FOUR STORY, high stoop, brown stone, 27x65, and 35 feet extension, quite near 5th av., below 58th st.; a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$60,000.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, four story, high stoop, 25x65x100, quite near 5th av., on Murray Hill.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BEST SMALL MODERN THREE-STORY house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick store corner of Coenties Slip and Front st.; prominent location; terms easy.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 34 Bleeker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved land near this City, on line of railroad, or for City property, a finely-located French-roof dwelling, eleven rooms; one block from two depots in Woodside; three miles from this City; seventy-two trains; fare eight cents; price $6,000. Apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,
For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works.
Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTY FOR SALE OR Rent.—We have several nicely-furnished cottages for rent or sale; also building sites in the best locations. E. C. CLARKE & Co., Real Estate Agents, Long Branch.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILLA sites; fifty acres, south side, choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FINANCIAL.—I WILL SELL A FINE RESIDENCE in Elizabeth, N. J., near the park, on very easy terms, or take railroad bonds in exchange. Inquire of L. MENDELSON, No. 76 Nassau st.

A PERFECT HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—[illegible]

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—
At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate-roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 676 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Central Hotel, the first story, basement, and cellar of the new extra-wide marble-front store, extending through to the alley; well lighted and desirably located; possession can be had from the 1st of February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 313 GREENWICH, south-east corner Reade st.; No. 311 Greenwich, adjoining Butter and Cheese Exchange; Nos. 148, 150, 152 Reade st., (north side,) near Greenwich st.; upper portion of nine-story building, Greenwich and Reade sts. Possession of part of the above immediately. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL. TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—WHOLE OR PART OF DESIRABLE house, factory attached, for light business or public house, situated in Amity st., or would rent the factory or furnished rooms to gentlemen; owner lives in same house. Inquire of MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel; size, 26x130; possession 1st of February next. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., on very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A BANKER'S OFFICE, ELEGANTLY FITted and furnished. Possession Feb. 1. Fixtures at a bargain. Apply at once by note to JOSEPH H. BROWN, Post Office Box No. 3,370, New-York.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

TWENTY-FIVE DWELLINGS at GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains, and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY A FOUR-story stone-front house, admirably located, just west of Broadway; has every improvement and convenience; new, and in fine order, with immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.: lot 25x109 feet.
Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 52 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.
Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 67 Amity st.; lot 25x90 feet.
Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x128 6-12 feet.
Three-story dwelling-house and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.; lot 6 9-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 66 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.
Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 5-12x88 feet.
Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x96 feet.
Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 641 and 641 Hudson st.; lot 29 2-12x111 3-12 feet.
Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 9-12x70 feet.
J. B. IRELAND, Executor, No. 200 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 80 NASSAU ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee:

NASSAU STREET.—The lot of land situate on the easterly side of Nassau st., commencing 99.10½ feet north of John st., together with the five-story brick store on front and four-story brick building on the rear thereof, and known as No. 80.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

A FORECLOSURE SALE

By H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. On FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the STORE and TENEMENT PROPERTY, No. 848 3d av., west side, near 52d st., by order of
THOS. S. HENRY, Referee.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT, GOOD-SIZED HOUSE, with a little land, not more than twenty miles from the City of New-York, for which a frame house in perfect order, with all the improvements, will be given in exchange, in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 151 New-York *Times* Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. TERRY & CO., Successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT FOR ICE delivered on board vessel for immediate delivery or for delivery during the Summer.
I. A. STANWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st.; office on first floor.

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, Jr., [illegible]

## DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

*ANNOUNCEMENT.*

*As customary, DURING THE LAST WEEK prior to our semi-annual Stock-taking, we will offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in all goods in each Department to CLOSE OUT our PRESENT STOCK and make room for our large SPRING IMPORTATIONS. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and Twentieth street, and corner of Grand street and Chrystie, N. Y.*

## FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
*No. 31 Pine St., New-York,*
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
FOR SALE BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on Jan. 5, 1874, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID, BERNARD McFEELEY,
CHARLES JENKINS, MERRITT H. SMITH,
M. M. VAN BUREN, J. WINDMULLER,
J. W. BROWN, WM. H. MONTAYNE,
EDWARD SCULLY, JOHN A. BAUSH,
B. A. MAYEREAU, JAMES NEEVES,
WILLIAM MILES, THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS, GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAMIL'N BLYDENBURGH, ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
ABRAM WAKEMAN, DAVID MAHANY,
R. L. HATFIELD, JOHN C. WINANS,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, JOHN ROMER,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE, J. B. LYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARINGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected President of the company.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.
JERSEY CITY BONDS STOLEN.

All persons are warned against purchasing, or negotiating the purchase or sale of the following bonds of Jersey City, which are missing from the Treasurer's safe, and are supposed to be stolen, to wit:

Seven per cent., forty years, coupon bonds, for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1873, and numbered 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, and 432. Also, seven per cent. improvement bonds for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1, 1873, running twenty years, numbered 2,745, 2,746, 2,747, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, and 2,766.

Dated JAN. 27, 1874.
By order of Finance Committee,
E. A. CARMAN, City Controller, Jersey City.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE MEchanics' and Traders' Exchange, held Jan. 27 at their Rooms, No. 24 Murray st., at 1 o'clock, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:
President, Edwin Dobbs; Vice President, Wm. Otis Monroe; Treasurer, George K. Myers; Secretary, John B. Green; Trustees, Havilah B. Smith, Henry Wilson, John Kealin, Charles Smith, Frederick H. Gross, Peter [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

VERNAM & HOY,
*NO. 34 NEW ST.*
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ON CHICAGO
Trust Deed security:
$20,000 for three years at nine per cent
10,000 for three years at ten per cent.
8,000 for five years at ten per cent.
7,500 for three years at ten per cent.
4,000 for five years at ten per cent.
Also, other sums on Chicago real estate and Illinois farms. Interest paid semi-annually in New-York, and promptly collected without charge.
Principals please apply to
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.
WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to send their names, address, and the numbers and amount of their bonds to Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at their office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY.—NEW-JERSEY, BROOKLYN, AND New-York mortgages wanted; will cash good ones, even five or six years to run, at once. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE SCRIP. [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED English woman, as companion and attendant on an invalid lady. Address J. C., Post Office, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 453 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO GERman girls as chamber-maid and nurse. Inquire at No. 324 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a neat, orderly girl; is also a nice waitress; or will do light house-work; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid; will assist in washing or waiting, or do general house-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an English young woman, or as nurse and seamstress, for City or country; has good City references; is very neat, active, capable, and obliging. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, steady girl, who understands chamberwork nicely, and is a good waitress; is willing to go for moderate wages; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A really superior French-Swiss girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very bright, active, neat, and industrious, willing and obliging; no objection to wear caps; comes highly recommended. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young English girl as chamber-maid and sewing or chamber-maid and waiting, in a quiet family. Call or address No. 152 West 18th st., private stable.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY-RECommended young girl; neat, tidy, and respectful. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHARWOMAN.—TO DO DAYS' WORK, BY A very respectable, competent woman; good reference. Call at No. 145 41st st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; well recommended. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid; can do good plain sewing. Call at No. 152 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would go as nurse; reference given. Apply at 215 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; good City reference. Call at 133 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking, French and English; also, soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams, and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker and understands all kinds of made dishes; willing to take charge of the kitchen if required; City or country; references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR married couple; man as useful man, coachman, and gardener; would be very useful around a gentleman's place; the wife is a most excellent cook, very neat and economical; they come highly recommended and prefer a place in the country. Inquire for two days at No. 602 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, respectable girl who is a good worker in every respect; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; first-class recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, mother and daughter; are members of the Presbyterian Church; have five years' reference; one to cook and the other as waitress and chamber-maid. Apply at 428 2d av., between East 24th and East 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands meats, games, soups, pastry; has very best reference from last place. Call at No. 453 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., millinery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable girl; is a good family cook; an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best testimonials from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of cooking for either hotel or family; City or country; best City reference. Call or address Frederic Otto, No. 323 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent, and has five years' City reference from last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH SEVERAL years' City references; is a thorough good cook, and also washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; BEST City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, AS thorough cook; will assist with washing; or do cooking, washing, and ironing in a small family; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, as good cook; makes excellent soups; good bread and pastry baker; good reference; no objection to the country. Address A. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for one day at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; Can be seen for two days at No. 584 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has best City reference; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls, one as good cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work of a small family between them; best City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Protestant woman; best City references given as to character and ability. Address for two days, No. 235 East 22d st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objections to the country; good references. Call No. 208 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; respectful, intelligent, economizing servant; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN PROTESTant cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands all branches of meats, soups, games, poultry, desserts, jellies, &c.; expert pastry cook and baker; unexceptionable references. Address Cook, Box No. 99 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INTELLIGENT, ECONomical girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best of references; either City or country. Inquire at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, fifth door below Henry st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman, who understands her duties in every branch; is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, not afraid to work, and who thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work, that will be permanent; will go to the country, and for moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Protestant girl who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; is obliging and well tempered. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 151 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, in a private family. Call or address M. Craig, No. 34 Chrystie st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED, general house-work or as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call at 144 West 52d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress to young ladies; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and making children's clothes, dressing hair, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two and a half years' City reference from her last place. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid; understands her business perfectly; French fluting, &c.; has best City reference from last place; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms. Call at No. 421 East 13th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN as nurse to grown children, or to take charge of an invalid lady; has a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, and will make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 151 Waverley place, second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPErior, bright, active, and well-educated Protestant young English girl as nurse and seamstress in a first-class private family; would be able to teach growing children; willing to make herself useful; comes highly recommended. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan as nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth or growing children; has fourteen years' experience in first-class families; excellent City references. Call at No. 47 West 18th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A newly-arrived French girl, who is a good seamstress; speaks good French. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse, or nurse to growing children; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE AND do plain sewing. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at present employer's, No. 210 West 45th st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend for the care of an infant or of growing children. Country, neighborhood of Madison or Morristown, N. J., preferred. Call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., No. 68 West 45th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE IS open to an engagement, or would take charge of an invalid lady; highest testimonials for kindness to patients. Apply to Mrs. D., No. 208 West 36th st.

SWEDISH, GERMAN, AND FRENCH SERVants for all positions, for City and country, at M. Lindquist's Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress, or would assist with children; understands dress-making; can operate; has best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 340 East 56th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, maid to growing children or a lady; cuts and fits; would travel to any part; good reference. Apply at No. 226 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS SEAMstress in a private house, by the day, week, or month; is willing to help to do chamber-work. Address E. T., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR to do chamber-work and waiting, in a private family; four years' City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—HAS two years best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 1 East 17th st., corner 5th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR USEful Man.—By a married man, aged thirty-two years, no children, with rooms to live preferred; is a thorough coachman and good gardener, and can do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; has six years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN, AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands driving, in City or country; is also a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, English; very well qualified; stylish driver; moderate wages expected; best City and other references. Call or address 110 West 19th st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—IN THE CITY, BY A COLORED MAN who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references. Address for two days GEORGE, No. 59 Irving place.

FARMER, DAIRY, AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife, aged twenty-five years, no children; man is thoroughly experienced in all branches of farm-work, machinery, cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry-raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM OR ESTATE MANAGER.—ADVERtiser thoroughly understands the science of agriculture. For particulars apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH wife and one child; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his present and former employers. Address for five days to C. A. D., Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, New-York, or John Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED, no children, who understands all branches of his business; can take charge of horses, milk, and make himself generally useful; City and country references. Frederic Otto, No. 323 West 41st st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH gardener, twenty-six years of age (single;) understands his business in all its branches and can give excellent references. Address James Alston, Lower Darby Post Office, Delaware County, Penn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THOROughly understands the care of greenhouse plants, all kinds of vegetables, and hot and cold graperies; can give nine years' reference from last place. Address for two days A. Kelly, No. 233 East 26th st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, DAIRY, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years, no children; man is a good coachman, also flower and vegetable gardener, and can do farm-work, milk, take care of cattle, &c.; wife a very nice cook and laundress, and can take care of poultry, make butter and cheese, do general house-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN, as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has best of City references. Address N. N., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION desires a situation as clerk, cooper, or porter. Address H. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT SIXteen years old, to read and write evenings for a gentleman; must be a good reader and reside in the upper part of the City. Address STUDENT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer, (Protestant,) English, German, or Scotch preferred; must be neat, of good disposition, and have good references. Apply at No. 848 Lexington av., Wednesday and Thursday after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH GOVERNESS TO RESIDE in a family and give her services for a short time daily in exchange for a home. Address C., Box No. 54, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE COUTURIERE, INstruite, désire se placer dans une bonne famille; capable par expérience de prendre charge de petits ou grands enfants ou jeunes demoiselles; bons renseignements dans la Cité. S'adresser No. 406 West 20th st.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Robert Dillon, landing on Pier No 7 East River. Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Giulia, landing on Pier No. 12 East River. Fresh Malaga Oranges and Lemons, landing ex Carlotta; 10 cases Chestnuts; 100 barrels Grapes.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN rooms, without board, from a private family residing between 30th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. C. G., Box No. 3,851 Post Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A STONE CAMEO LOCKET, ON SUNDAY morning, between 16th st. and Dr. Hall's church. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at the office of the Westminster Hotel.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217-223 West 51st st., between [illegible] and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, [illegible]